

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Commerce

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923.

NUMBER 19

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BULLETIN NO. 4

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209-219 W. 38th St.,
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Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of June 21st, asking
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would say:

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First: We are proud of the quality we deliver to our
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to distinguish it from merchandise not so well made.

Second: We use Kaumagraph Dry Transfers because we
find them better made, easier and more rapid to put on
and do not rub off as most others do. That is the reason
we pay more for them than we would for others.

In the many millions of transfers put on the
sole of our hose, we have yet to receive a complaint, but
have many compliments from our customers saying that the
mark on our hose is so much more appropriate for our good
quality than many other varieties of marking employed by
hosiery manufacturers.

Yours truly,

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION.

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D:A

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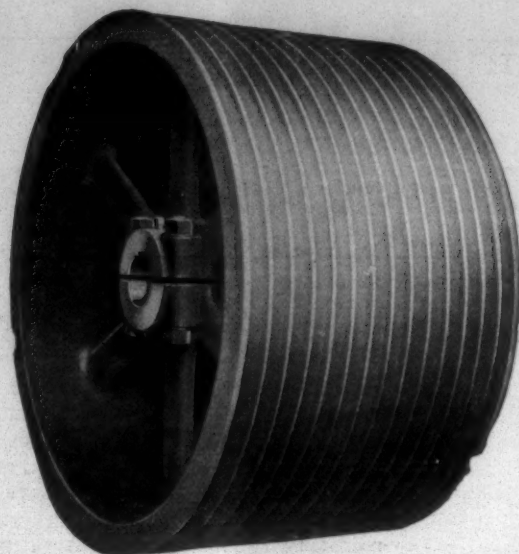
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This is essentially a technical industry that calls for the services of an engineering organization departmentalized to cope with the problems of each one of a widely diversified range of processes.

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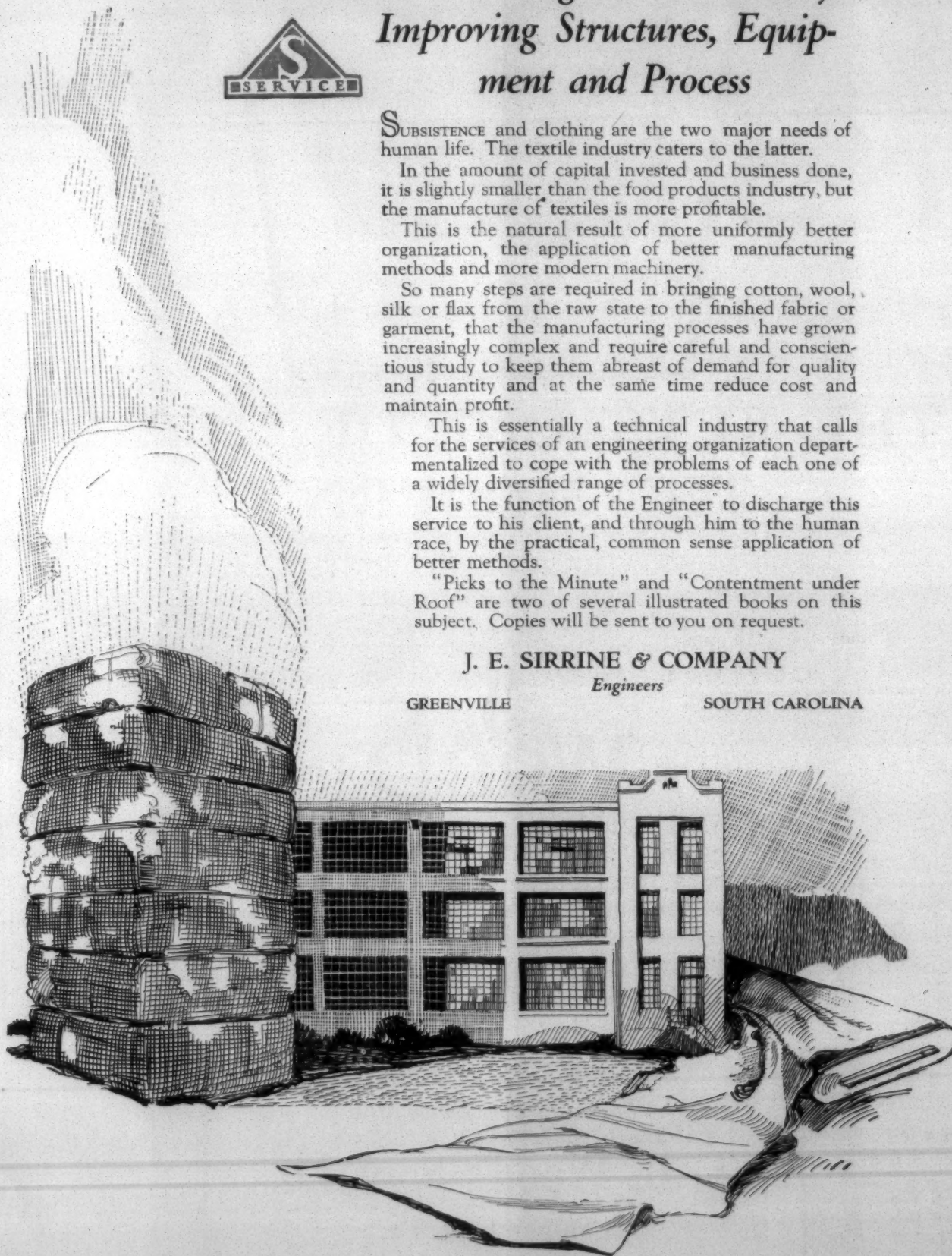
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GREENVILLE

SOUTH CAROLINA



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 20

Practical Value of Mill Village Planning

E. S. Draper,
Landscape Architect and City Planner,
Charlotte, N. C.

The modern mill village of the present day in the South is a revelation to the observer, whose knowledge of Southern mill village conditions dates back ten years or more. Many New England mill men have visited the South after an absence of years and have been amazed at the progress that has been registered in the Carolinas and Georgia villages. The mill people are infinitely better off and their standard of living proportionately improved. Better earnings for the mills have been passed on to the employees not only in wages, but in vastly improved housing conditions and general community betterment. The Southern textile mill owners have grasped the opportunity in their power. They have realized that theirs was one of the few industries in the country—in practically the only section of the United States where the community existed through company ownership of land, to guide the development of employee housing. True to their trust, in the great majority of instances, obsolete mill villages have been renovated and made strictly up-to-date, and almost all the new villages developed in the South during the past several years have followed a consistent plan and given their employees more improvements and much better living conditions than could have been obtained in farming communities or towns of the same size. One has but to compare the cotton mills with the coal mining industry in this respect, where company owned land gives similar opportunity to see how far the Southern textile mills have outdistanced other similarly situated industries in their provision for community betterment.

The mill owner of olden days had a far different proposition before him than the textile mill operator of today. He had more difficult problems to face in the operation of a Southern mill to turn out a high grade product. In the building of his village, he could usually obtain all the land he might ever hope to need for a nominal price, enough to provide for each family, relatively speaking, a lot that was equivalent to a "small farm" with at least half an acre of ground, sometimes more. Little thought was given to construction of sewer and water systems, concrete sidewalks, curb and gutters, storm drainage system and well surfaced village streets, while such features as community build-

ings, greenhouses, parks and playgrounds, etc., were unheard of. But gradually conditions changed, all these improvements through the natural course of events became increasingly more desirable, until now in some sections such improvements are definite requirements and the mill that does not have them pays the penalty in its labor turnover and poorer class of operatives.

The modern mill and village are carefully planned from beginning to end. The relation of the mill to the village and vice-versa is carefully studied before the definite site of the mill is chosen. After land has been secured satisfactory for village development, the village is laid out, streets, avenues, roadways and pathways are worked out in their relation to the lots on which employees' houses are to be built and special sites for school, church, community building, etc. Many features are carefully planned out which may take years to develop, such as parks and playgrounds. Once the proper site is provided, the actual development of such features is a matter of community concern, and should be developed in accordance with the demand of the community for their improvement. Many factors enter into the design of the modern mill village that were unheard of five years ago—the location of group (4-6-8-12 family) bungalows for newly married operatives or childless families, girls' boarding houses, hotels, community or group garages in various sections of the villages to house the family "Fords," village hospital, kindergarten, etc., these being but a few of the many features to be considered in the allocation of sites for future development of the village plan.

One of the factors that brings out very forcibly the practical value of a well studied plan is the actual value of village land once developed for mill village use. The writer made a special report and investigation to formulate the housing policy to be followed in the future extension of a well known Alabama mill village. Much to the surprise of the management he found that the actual value of the land within the mill village was \$1,500 for a 75-foot lot, or \$20.00 per front foot. A summary of the report is produced below:

Value of 75-foot Frontage Lots in Developed Mill Village.

Economy of house moving to secure more lots in mill village planned with lots of excessive size.

1. 4' concrete sidewalk 75'x4' = 300 sq. ft. = 33½ sq. yds. @ \$1.50	\$ 50.00
2. 24' roadway (½ width) 75' x 12' 900 sq. ft. = 100 sq. yards @ \$1.00	100.00
3. Curb and gutter (1 side) 75' @ \$1.00	75.00
4. Proportionate share of drainage system	50.00
5. Proportionate share of sewer and water system and wiring	200.00
6. Land value lot 75x140 = 8,250 sq. ft. = 1-5 acre @ \$500.00	100.00
7. Grading lot, planting street trees, sodding, etc..	100.00

Value of investment.....	\$675.00
Capitalizing these costs @ 6 per cent (per lot unit).	
Capital expense \$675.00 interest @ 6 per cent.....	\$ 40.00
Maintenance of mill village—streets, yards and utilities..	20.00
Depreciation per year on capital expense \$675.00 @ ..	33.75
Total	\$ 93.25

An annual expense of \$93.25 is 6 per cent interest on \$1,565.83 on each 75' lot in a developed village is worth in dollars and cents about \$1,500.00, capitalizing the investment cost, maintenance and depreciation attendant upon providing a new lot outside of the village limits. Added to this are the advantages to the operative of being closer in to the mill, and other considerations. This clearly indicates that in a mill village where 100 to 125 feet frontage lots, 200 ft. depth, have been used it will pay the mill to do wholesale house moving to secure new house sites within the developed area. In most villages, but a small fraction of the employees desire or will make use of a larger lot than 75' x 140'.

As noted in the above abstract from the report, the actual value is \$20.00 per front foot, capitalizing the interest on investment the annual maintenance and the depreciation, the total per year in terms of capital investment representing the actual value to the mill. Most mill

values would vary but little from the above. Even though the improvements specified in the list of items have not been completed in many mill villages, yet granting that some day they will be carried through when conditions justify, the potential value is there and in planning should be taken in consideration. This chart might be criticized on the ground that annual depreciation (which must be capitalized as it comes out of earned profits) will reduce slightly each year the capital expense. That is true, but gradually increasing cost of the maintenance will just about counter balance this reduction so that for the purposes of this tabulation based on 20 year life of improvements, this chart can be considered as a fair statement of village investment.

The average mill owner realizes today that in building a new mill village, the size of the lot cannot be disposed of as in the old days when it was dismissed with the statement to give the houses plenty of land. Plenty of land for each house, and modern improvements do not go well together on the mill balance sheet. The maintenance and carrying charges per house unit must be kept at a reasonable amount if the mills are to be able to meet competition during the periods of poor market conditions. The great majority of large lots in Southern mill villages today, lots of 100' frontage and over—are not being cultivated and kept up and cannot be justified economically. The proper size and frontage lot will vary according to local conditions and insurance requirements but should be determined on the village plan with all these features taken into consideration. Considering the potential front foot value of the developed village, this item alone justified the selection of an expert to study the village plan and means an eventual saving to the mill of many times the fee of the expert.

The Southern textile mills have a responsibility given to few industries in the world today, the opportunity of guiding the development of their villages and of continuing the uplift of communities which has made great progress in the past few years. Paternalistic community developments in other parts of the country in the past have rarely been successful. Therefore, together with this opportunity goes a challenge. Let us hope our Southern mills will be equal to it!

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Most textile fibers have a considerable affinity for coloring substances, frequently withdrawing them from the solution, regardless of the manner in which the dye is applied. It would require much detail to go into the particulars of the attraction of any fiber for dye, but generally the action is either a chemical one or a physical one. The fixing of the coloring substance to the material to be dyed is accomplished while the stock is still in its raw state, that is, not yet carded or spun; or in hank form after it is spun, or in the piece after it is woven. Figure 1 is a sectional drawing of a type of vat used for dyeing the stock while it is still in a fibrous state. The stock is put into the dye bath and poled so as to get the proper distribution of the color throughout the material. Hank dyeing is accomplished by revolving the hanks of yarn on creels which are arranged to turn in the dye bath, by which process the yarn is subjected to the action of the coloring liquid. The piece dyeing process is shown in Figure 2 in which the piece of cloth to be dyed is carried repeatedly through the dye bath in the bottom of the machine by the action of the rollers A and B through which it passes. Considerable wool is dyed in the vat for the reason that the fiber is given a better opportunity to absorb the dye liquid than when it is twisted into yarn or woven into a texture.

The dyeing of any fiber in this way has an equal advantage. The disadvantage of this method of dyeing is that the entire stock of fiber is dyed although the entire stock does not get as far as the woven cloth. There will be a certain amount of waste during the carding, drawing, spinning and weaving, and this waste will have been dyed and cannot very well be used in any other lot. If the waste is from the cards, it will still be soft and can be replaced in the original lot. But if the waste has been spun, it will come under the head of hard waste and will have to be ground before it can be used again.

If the yarn is dyed in the skein, the waste of the cards and spinning will, of course, be avoided. If dyed in the piece only that part of the stock which has been woven will have to be colored. Whichever method of dyeing is used, it is essential that due consideration be given the effect of chemicals in the fiber.

Prolonged boiling with a 3 to 5 per cent solution of sulphuric acid will often weaken the fiber, although a microscopical examination of the filament may be required to bring out the defect. Fibers on which there is any distribution of scale on the outer surface will have these scales more or less elevated and disturbed. In some cases the protruding scales have been entirely removed from the surface of the fiber by the action of the acid. Then again, in the case of the use of an

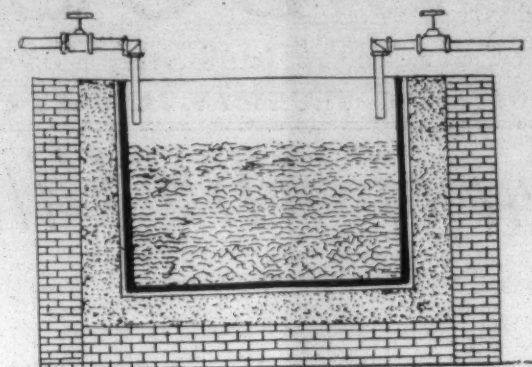


Fig 1

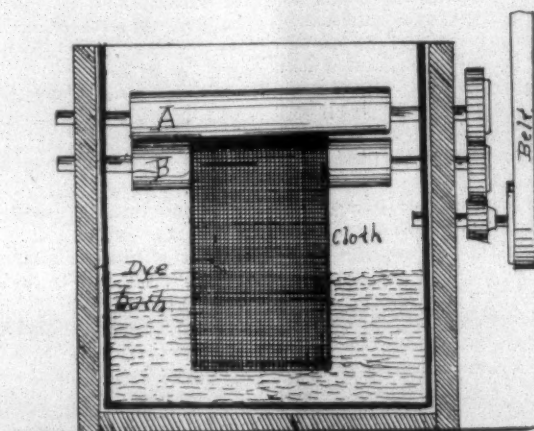


Fig 2

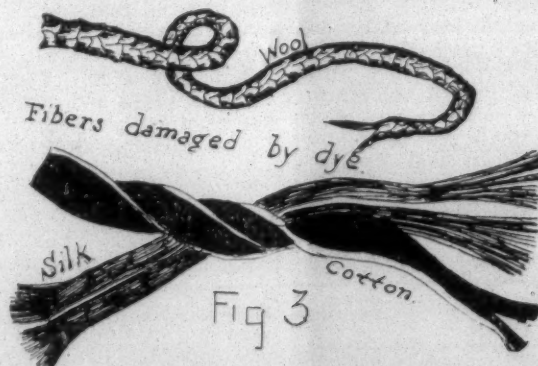


Fig 3

excess of acid in the dye bath, the fiber will be deprived of a portion of its natural moisture and pliability. This will cause the fiber to be dry and harsh to the feel. A wool, cotton and silk fiber damaged in dyeing are shown in Figure 3. The wool fiber has lost its natural curl and is in a twisted condition.

Dilute sulphuric acid has a decided action on cotton and all other vegetable fiber and if heated to about 5 degrees Twaddle, this fiber will be weakened by the disintegration of the cells. A microscopical examination of an enlargement of the cells are separated and the fiber practically destroyed as a textile material. However, such fibers can be used in combination with other fibers not so affected, as the fresh fibers will sustain the injured ones in place. But the goods woven from

from the yarns spun from this stock will lack elasticity, strength and the general features of a superior fabric. The naked eye will not be able to detect any defect in the cotton filament. But if the strand is laid beneath a magnifying glass, the probabilities are that an excess of twist will be observed in the body of the filament while the end may be split as shown in the sample. If the excess of acid in the dye is very great, the vegetable fiber may be reduced to a condition similar to that used in the carbonizing the stock with a view of separating the vegetable from the animal fiber. In this case the vegetable fiber can be partly reduced to a pulverized state by friction.

The action of alkalies on cotton is more destructive than on silk or wool. Caustic alkalies, such as soda

or potash, even when cold and dilute, exert a detrimental influence on animal fiber but not on vegetable fiber.

The silk fiber, if affected by the action of acids has a tendency to disintegrate itself as shown in the drawing. Sometimes a dyer uses an excess of acids and dyestuffs in order to eliminate the chances of the color rubbing off.

Rubbing off is commonly due to the proportion of assistant used in the mordant bath being too little. In a certain mill, running on colored goods, the superintendent ordered that the proportion of tartar and oxalic acid used in the mordant bath to be reduced for reasons of economy. The dyer complied with the order, although it was against his own judgment, and reduced these ingredients to the limit with the result that complaints began of the color rubbing off.

The order was finally recinded and no further trouble arose from this source.

Knitting Arts Exhibition.

All preliminary details having been disposed of, actual arrangements for the Nineteenth Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition, to be held in the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, April 2 and 6, 1923, are now well under way, with every indication of a record breaking gathering. The Exhibition will be under the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, and will be attended by knit goods manufacturers from all parts of the country. Inasmuch as the Annual Convention of the National Association will be held at the same time, there is every reason to predict that the show week will be a busy one for Philadelphia.

Already a large part of the floor space of the Museum Building has been reserved by exhibitors, and the list of firms which will display their machinery and products will include the leaders of all lines in any way allied to the knitting industry. To date the number of spaces taken has passed the 225 mark, thus assuring a more comprehensive display of knitting machinery and appliances than has ever been shown before in this country. In addition there will be displays by yarn and raw material firms, dyers, finishers, supply manufacturers, together with a long list of concerns whose products are used in the industry.

As usual, much of the equipment on display will be in actual operation and as there has been considerable development the past year great interest will be shown in these features, which are of great educational importance.

The Exhibition will be under the personal direction of Chester I. Campbell, of Boston, whose reputation as an Exposition Manager has been made in scores of successful event during the last 20 years. Every detail of the Exhibition will be under his eyes and the staff workers of the campbell organization.



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Solubility in comparatively small amounts of Sodium Sulfide—is the quality the machine dyer looks for in sulfur dyes.

The following three “National” types are of this character. Each, moreover, is of excellent fastness to light, water, fulling, cross dyeing, perspiration, hot pressing rubbing, alkali, and acids. Excellent fastness to light and washing makes these dyes valuable for use on hosiery and raw stock.

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the greenest type.

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much redder than National Sulfur Black B G
but greener than National Sulfur F. Paste.

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of reddish shade.

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DIXIELITE

Development of the Human Element in Textile Industry in the South.

(By T. E. Browne, Director, Vocational Education.)

No less an authority upon the textile industry in the South and in the country at large than David Clark, of Charlotte, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, recently declared:

"The greatest development in the textile industry in the South during recent years has not been in the number of mills and spindles or in the amount of capital invested. It has been in the men who work in the mills—the superintendents, the overseers, the bosses, and the mill workers generally on down to the sweeper boys. How marked this development has been can only be appreciated by those who have had opportunity to compare the operative of today in intelligence, in efficiency, and in his appreciation of the dignity and importance of his work with the operative of even a decade ago. The mill worker of today as a general rule is definitely and permanently identified with the textile industry. He has become a part of it and he appreciates the importance of the part he is playing in building up and maintaining the prosperity and well-being of his state and nation.

"Here is where we are going to beat the world in the matter of textile development. With his native intelligence, industry, ambition, initiative, and independence of thought and action, plus what he can gain through the educational opportunities that are open to him, our worker is going a long way toward revolutionizing the textile industry. Practically all of the cotton mill executives, superintendents and overseers who are making the entire country sit up and take notice of our recent development in the industry have come up from the ranks. The other workers have seen these gradually advance to positions of responsibility and greater remuneration and there is today among the thousands of optimism and determination to advance."

The State is Helping.

The State of North Carolina and the Federal Government, through the Division of Vocational Education, is rendering invaluable assistance to hundreds of ambitious young men in the textile industry through appropriate instructions in regularly organized day and night classes. A total of 1,758 students are enrolled at present in 154 classes. The state and the federal government are supporting and directing the work, while 57 cotton mills of North Carolina are also contributing toward the support of the classes in their respective communities. Including the amount contributed by the mills, more than \$8,000 has been spent during the past year in this field of vocational education. This work is under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Coggin, Supervisor of Trades and Industries in the Division of Vocational Education, and his assistant, Mr. M. L. Rhodes.

There have been numerous specific instances of advancement of individuals to positions of greater responsibility, remuneration and usefulness as the result of the study and work done in these classes.

In this connection it is interesting to note a recent statement by Chester I. Campbell, an economic authority of Boston, after a visit to a number of mill communities in this state and in South Carolina. He said: "I do not know of any line of human endeavor that offers so much to the diligent worker as the textile industry, and the next generation in your section is facing a splendid opportunity in this connection."

Mr. Campbell evidently regards conditions in Piedmont Carolina as nearly ideal for the development of the textile industry, and his view of the situation is logical. All signs are ripe for a development of the industry in this section and on a scale so large that our present industry will be a pigmy beside what the future will bring forth. If this hope is realized, there should be right here the biggest opportunity for the young man in industry that can be found on the American continent, for it will embrace the development of virgin fields.

The State of North Carolina is doing its part in preparing the young men in the textile industry, and in other industries in North Carolina for the opportunities which all economic authorities agree are open to them.

Any industrial plant in North Carolina wishing to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the State Department of Education for the improvement of their employes along the lines indicated in this article should write Geo. W. Coggin, Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Raleigh, N. C., who will give the desired information.

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Thin-Place Preventer for Looms.

Isaac Snow, of Lawrence, Mass., has invented an Improvement in Thin-Place Preventers for Looms, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to looms, and more particularly to thin place preventers.

Thin places in the cloth are produced when filling fails to be laid in the shed during the continued operation of the loom. This defective operation of the loom may be due to a variety of reasons, among which may be mentioned improper action of the filling or weft fork which may indicate the presence of filling in the shed on the beatup, whereas, filling had not been laid in the shed. This would occur if the grid became clogged with lint, or the tines of the filling fork became bent. It sometimes happens, also, that in filling replenishing looms the trailing end of a broken filling will extend in front of the filling or weft fork and tilt it on the beat-up, notwithstanding the fact that a full length of filling has not been laid in the shed. Other condi-

ed with a warp stop motion back of the lay, and the drop wire is raised from the path of the feeler on each beat-up movement of the lay, provided filling has been laid in the shed prior to the beat-up.

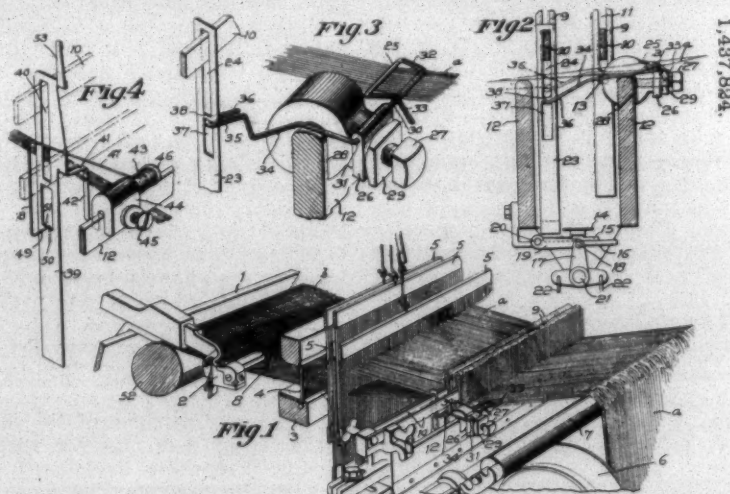
In effecting this general purpose of the invention, advantage is taken of the fact that the warp threads extending from the warp beam to the breast beam are given a vertical movement of more or less amplitude when the lay beats up, provided filling has been laid in the shed. This is usually due to the lay reed imparting a frontward blow to the fell of the cloth, and exerting a lengthwise tension on the warp threads at the moment of beat-up.

The invention will be best understood from the accompanying drawings and following description of one good practical form thereof.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of parts of the loom, showing more particularly the warp threads, shedding mechanism of heddles, the lay, the warp stop motion and associated parts, other portions of the loom being omitted for clearness of illustration;

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the warp stop motion on an enlarged scale, and showing also in this in-



tions may arise to bring about defective operation of the loom and the production of cloth with thin places.

In seeking to overcome the production of cloth with thin places, it has heretofore been proposed to provide a thin place preventer at the front of the loom, which enters between the warp threads, or is otherwise so positioned as to interfere with the work of the weaver, and such devices have frequently added to the complication of the loom construction.

An important feature of the present invention, therefore, consists of a thin place preventer located back of the lay and rendered effective to stop the loom when filling fails to be laid in the shed prior to the beatup movement of the lay. While the thin place preventer of the present invention may be variously contrived, it preferably comprises a drop wire which is normally in the path of movement of a feeler that effects loom stoppage when the feeler movement is arrested.

In carrying this feature of the invention into effect, the drop wire is, in the present instance, associat-

ed with a warp stop motion back of the lay, and the drop wire is raised from the path of the feeler on each beat-up movement of the lay, provided filling has been laid in the shed prior to the beat-up.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view with parts broken away, illustrating the drop wire and one form of drop wire controller; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to that of Fig. 3, showing a modified form of drop wire control means.

To give full access to the woven portion of the cloth during the weaving operation, the present thin place preventer is shown as associated with a warp stop motion at the rear of the lay. Thus, the weaver may at all times have unobstructed control of the woven portion of the cloth, and the warp in front of the lay reed.

Referring more particularly to Fig. 1, the breast beam 1 of the loom may be of usual character and have extending rearwardly therefrom the usual temple 2 for holding the cloth stretched widthwise. The lay 3 has the usual reed 3 through which the warp threads pass, and by which the filling or weft thread is moved to and beaten up at the fell of the cloth when the filling has been laid in the shed. Back of the

(Continued on page 14)

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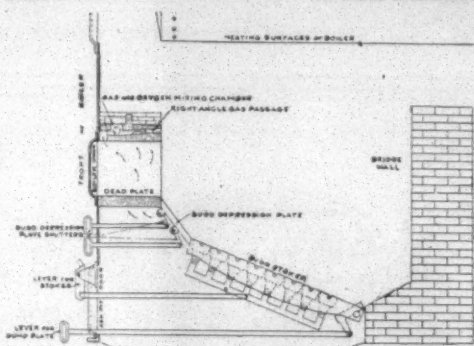
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Textile Industry Turns To South

David Clark in the Boston Transcript

Cotton manufacturing began in the South in 1813 with the establishing of a small mill at Lincolnton, N. C. Most of the machinery was made on the spot and the total cost of the seventy spindle mill was \$1,300.

During the next twenty years other small mills were built but farming with slaves was found to be much more profitable than cotton manufacturing and it is estimated that the presence of negro slaves retarded the textile industry of the South fully fifty years.

The men of that period found that negroes could not be trained as cotton mill operatives and although many attempts have since then been made to utilize negro labor in cotton mills, all have been failures. Mills have been built exclusively for negro labor but the result has been the same in every case and all of them have been dismantled or been changed to white labor.

By 1860 the spindles in the South had gradually increased to 295,000 but it was not until after the Civil War that the section below Washington began to realize the value of the industry and then due to the lack of funds the progress was very slow.

In 1860 there were 560,000 spindles which increased to 1,819,000 in 1890 and 6,267,000 in 1900.

Progress became more rapid after 1900 so that 11,583,000 were in operation by 1910 and New England began to realize that the South could manufacture cotton and was becoming a real competitor.

Now the South has in operation 16,400,000 spindles and will undoubtedly reach the 17,000,000 figure during 1923.

The following table shows the comparative growth of the North and South during the past few years.

	North	South
1919	19,600,000	14,814,000
1920	19,900,000	15,239,000
1921	20,000,000	15,902,000
1922	20,000,000	16,150,000
1923	20,000,000	16,400,000

Massachusetts has long held the cotton manufacturing supremacy but North Carolina with 5,500,000 spindles installed and many more under construction threatens to take the lead.

Massachusetts allows its legislature to meet every year and a manufacturer can scarcely adjust himself to one law before other proposed laws are upon him.

A Massachusetts Governor takes his seat in the Governor's chair and has to immediately consider his campaign to succeed himself.

The North Carolina legislature only meets every two years and then can only stay in session for sixty days.

The Governor of North Carolina is elected for four years and not allowed to succeed himself can devote his time to constructive work.

Manufacturers prefer the North Carolina system of State Government and too much politics weight heavily upon the cotton mill men of Massachusetts.

The idea prevails that Southern cotton mills operate very long hours and employ very young children, but such is not the case.

All the Southern states prohibit

the employment of boys under fourteen years of age except that in Georgia, the son of a widowed mother, solely depended upon him, may work after becoming 12 years of age and in North Carolina a boy between 12 and 14 years of age may work outside of the school term. In both cases a special permit must be secured from a child welfare commission.

South Carolina limits working hours to 55 and while the other states permit 60 hours, many mills only operate 55 hours.

The range of mountains that passes through western North Carolina and South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee also touches northern Georgia and Northern Alabama.

The mountains are filled with a pure-blooded, English speaking people and that is the great asset of the Southern textile industry.

The mountain people have little means of livelihood and as many of them live in abject poverty they welcome the opportunity of moving into the comfortable homes at the mills and once established in a mill village they rarely go back to the mountains or leave the mills to engage in other lines of work.

With few exceptions the Southern cotton mills own their mill villages, that is, they build cottages close around the mill and rent them to their employees at 25 cents per room per week. Often that price includes electric lights and water and fuel is furnished at wholesale prices.

Comparatively few of the New England mills have their own villages and the operatives therefore have to rent homes from outsiders often paying \$5 to \$7 per week in addition to the cost of water and lights. Many of the New England operatives also pay car fare to and from the mills.

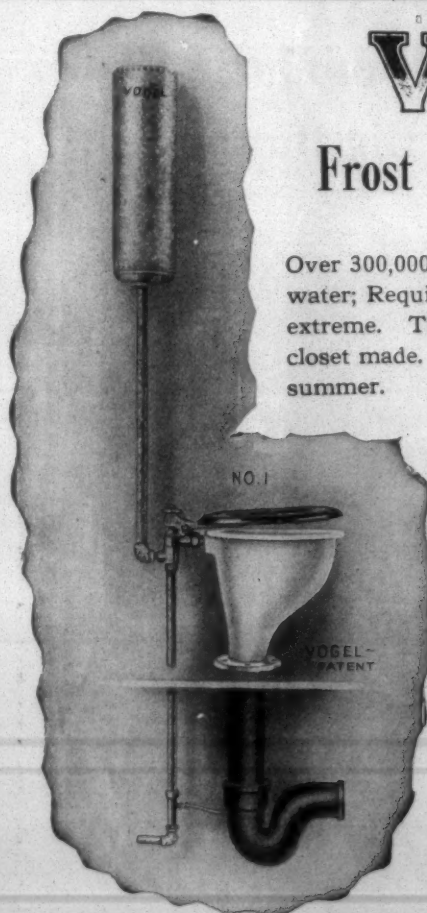
In the mill villages of the South every cottage has a garden and the produce therefrom supplies the tables in the summer whereas the New England operatives pay high prices for vegetables.

On account of the colder climate New England operatives must buy more and heavier clothing and it is estimated that their average fuel cost is \$86 as against \$18 for Southern operatives.

The New England operatives demand sufficient wages to cover their higher costs of living which are estimated at \$7.80 per operative per week more than that of the Southern operative. A New England operative must therefore get \$22.50 per week in order to live on the same scale as a Southern operative who receives \$15.00.

As goods of equal quality are sold for the same price whether produced in the North or South, the cotton manufacturers wish to avoid having to add to his costs the extra \$7.80 per operative per week and it is logical to build mills where goods can be manufactured at the lower costs.

In addition to the lower wage scale the manufacturer finds in the South a splendid class of labor and is easily trained and does not leave the mills for the lines of work as do the foreign born employees of the New England mills.



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Twenty years ago it was admitted that they might make the medium counts but could never produce fine goods.

Today Southern mills are making fine cotton and silk shirting and dress goods equal in quality to those made anywhere in the world.

New England lost sight of the fact that the mills of the South were being filled with people who were pure blood descendants of the best stock of old England and Scotland and that they had the ability to acquire skill.

The men who are at the head of the cotton mills of New England are as a rule able, experienced and well trained but the constant pressure of radical legislation and excessive taxation has been wearing them down.

They see in the South less legislative interference lower taxes and a better class of labor with a lower living costs.

Is it any wonder that their faces are turning Southward?

Duck Exports Increase.

Washington.—Exports of cotton cloths for the 11 months, ended November, are somewhat ahead of the corresponding period of 1921, comparing 546,398,370 square yards against 511,682,641 yards. Individually, November, 1921, was better than last month, showing exports of 53,421,655 yards for last November, as compared with 45,934,138 square yards for the same month of 1922.

There has been a big gain in the exports of ducks during the past year, as well as during the past month. For the 11 months ended November, duck exports were 10,115,639 square yards, as compared with 6,868,517 yards for the same period of 1921. During the month of November, 1922, duck exports were 816,740 square yards, as compared with 368,253 yards for the same month of last year.

The big decline in cloth exports seems to be in unbleached or gray goods. For the 11 months ended November, 1921, the gray goods exports were 206,889,830 yards. During the same 11 months of this year, these exports shrunk to 165,878,662 square yards. A considerable difference is also shown between the month of November this year and of last year, in which the exports in 1921 were 18,672,825 yards, as compared with but 10,894,710 square yards for last month.

For the 11 months' period ended November, there is a fair gain in exports, as compared with last year, in piece dyed, yarn dyed, printed and bleached goods.

Cotton Goods More Active.

The National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, in its market service letter, says of the cotton goods market:

Gray cloth sellers report that mills are well booked ahead on print cloths for January and February delivery and that many sheetings have been sold for February, March and

April. Gray goods have held well in price and would seem to contain elements of continued strength which cannot but reflect in the finished product.

Manufacturers of gingham expressed the opinion that due to limited productive capacity of box looms for plaid and checked gingham and the strong demand, there will be a scarcity of these goods in the spring, basing this comment on the goods which were priced when cotton was 21 cents per pound and upon the more recent higher prices which were named when cotton was approximately 25 cents per pound.

Some of the wholesalers have been slow in placing their gingham orders, but these cases are probably exceptional and later effort may be made to cover for their real requirements. Many wholesalers, as well as manufacturers, feel that there will be a great shortage of 32-inch gingham and that by no means will there be enough 32-inch to supply the demand. The mills have abandoned many of their 27-inch lines, and as the 32-inch goods obviously cannot be made on 27-inch looms delays will be experienced because of the inability to make this radical change in one season.

A commission merchant interested in napped goods said: "Inquiries are coming into the market for 36-inch outings, with the tendency of the outing business to shift more and more from the narrow to the 36-inch goods." Mail order houses report that they are selling five times the quantity of 36-inch goods than they are of the 27-inch.

Percale demand continues strong and gray goods prices would indicate no weakness. Printers suggest an upward revision from present prices when printed goods are again offered.

A commission merchant, whose opinion is highly respected, has made, at our request, the following statement with respect to the lines in which he is interested:

"Generally speaking, the trade who uses our various lines have covered moderately for their December-January business and in some cases for February. As was to be expected, items that had been sluggish for some time are now in most cases difficult to get, responding, as usual, to the law of action and reaction."

Difficult selling conditions have resulted in considerable creative activity on the part of the primary market factors in wash goods and cotton novelties in both white and colored fabrics. Wholesalers are actively co-operating in promoting the sale of this attractive merchandise and are meeting with considerable success.

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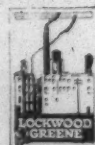
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Thin-Place Preventer For Looms

Continued from page 11

lay are the harnesses or heddles 5 which may be of any usual and well known character for separating the warp threads in the formation of a shed through which the usual shuttle may be picked. It has not been deemed necessary in the present exploitation of the invention, to show the means for raising and lowering the warp threads other than the heddles, because such means forms no special part of the present invention.

The warp threads pass from the warp beam 6 over the usual whip roll 7, and as shown, they then pass to the warp stop motion, and from there through the eyes of the heddles, through the dents of the reed to the fell of the cloth at 8, where the warp threads are combined with the filling or weft threads to form the cloth b, and are wound upon the breast beam 52.

The whip roller supporting bar 7 is either yieldingly mounted to yield to the longitudinal tension of the warp threads at times, or it may be given a positive movement to compensate for the differences in a pull upon the warp threads during the weaving. In either case the mechanical means connected to the whip roll is well understood, and needs no special description here, as it forms no essential part of the present invention.

The warp stop motion as shown, comprises a series of warp drop wires 9 which, in the present instance, are arranged in two rows and guided in their up and down movement by their warp guide bars 10 which pass through slots 11 in the warp drop wires 9. The warp threads, as usual, normally support the warp drop wires in their raised position, and when a warp thread breaks or becomes too slack for weaving purposes, the associated warp drop wire moves into the path of a feeler and arrests the same. In the present instance, the warp stop motion has at each side of the rows of drop wires the warp supports 12 which may be of any of the well known types, but as herein illustrated, they comprise two transversely extending members, one in front and one in the rear of the rows of warp drop wires. The warp drop wires themselves may be of any of the well known types, but as herein shown, the warp drop wires 9 are provided each with an eye 13 (Fig. 2) through which passes one of the warp threads on its way from the warp beam to the fell of the cloth.

The feeler is a normally moving element during the loom operation, and like the warp drop wires, it may be of any of the well known types. As herein illustrated, the feeler 14 (Fig. 2) is mounted upon a slide 15 which is given a reciprocating movement on a fixed support 16 by means of a vibrator 17 which may be pivotally connected at 18 to a link 19 pivotally attached to the slide 15 at 20. The support 16 may be conveniently secured to one of the warp supporting members 12, as shown by Fig. 2. The vibrator 17 is mounted upon the rock shaft 21, and through suitable connections 22 with an actuating means, the vibrator 17 is given an oscillatory movement, and thereby moves the feeler in its feeling path. The feeler in the present

invention, like other well known feelers, effects loom stoppage when its feeling movement is arrested, but since the train of mechanism for effecting this purpose is well known, and since any of the various types thereof may be employed in connection with the present invention, it is not deemed necessary to further illustrate or describe it. The construction is such that should one of the warp drop wires be released by a slack or broken warp thread, it will move into the path of the feeler 14 and arrest it, with the result that the loom will be stopped through the usual train of mechanism.

The drop wire of the thin place preventer is shown in the present illustration of the invention, as formed of a strip of sheet metal 23 having a slot 24 through which passes one of the drop wire guides 10, the construction being such that this drop wire may be moved relatively to the support 10. The drop wire 23, in accordance with the present invention, is normally positioned to effect a loom stoppage unless it is removed from its normal position when the lay beats up the filling previously laid in the shed. In the present instance, the drop wire 23 is normally positioned with its lower end portion in the path of the feeler, and unless removed from such normal position, the drop wire will arrest the feeler and effect loom stoppage.

One of the preferred means of utilizing the movement of the warp threads to remove the drop wire 23 from its normal position when the lay beats up filling previously laid in the shed, is indicated in Fig. 3, wherein a drop wire controller is shown as bearing upon the sheet of warp threads, and adapted to be moved by the warp threads and adapted to be moved by the warp threads when the lay beats up, provided filling has been laid in the shed. The controller as shown in Fig. 3, comprises the arm 25 which overlies the warp threads a preferably at one side of the warp sheet. The controller 25 as shown in Fig. 3, is pivotally mounted in a bracket 26 which may be conveniently secured to one of the warp supporting members 12, as by means of the set screw 27. The bracket 26 has the bifurcated portion 28 which embraces an edge portion of the warp support 12, and the set screw 27 clamps the bracket in place while the lock nut 29 serves to lock the bracket in its set position. In Fig. 3 the controller is formed of wire as one convenient way of making it, and one portion 30 extends laterally from the pivotal supporting portion 31 under the sheet of warp threads or a portion of them, and then upwardly and frontwardly as at 32, and then laterally towards the side of the sheet of warp threads, and terminates with the downwardly extending end portion 33.

Extending forwardly from the pivotal portion 31 is the arm 34, the front end 35 of which is adapted to engage the drop wire 23 and lift it when the sheet of warp threads is moved upwardly or in a vertical direction. The end of the arm 34 may be variously contrived, but as shown it has a hooked portion 36, one member of which passes into the slot 37 of the drop wire 23, and as the arm moves upwardly, it lifts

the drop wire through the shouldered or cross portion 38 thereof, all substantially as indicated in Fig. 3.

When filling is laid in the shed, and the lay beats up, the warp threads 3 are subjected to a lengthwise tension, which, in the illustrated form of the invention, tends to straighten the sheet of warp threads between the warp roll and the fell of the cloth, and impart to the sheet of warp threads a vertical movement upwardly. This movement of the sheet of warps is imparted to the drop wire 23, and it is removed from the path of the feeler, so that the loom continues to run. Should the filling not be laid in the shed from any cause, the warp threads will not be subjected to the lengthwise tension hereinbefore noted, as the lay beats up, and consequently the drop wire 23 would remain in its initial position, or in other words, in the path of the feeler, and would arrest the feeler and stop the loom. When the loom has been stopped, the weaver is given an opportunity to find the fault and remedy is without the production of cloth with thin places.

In Fig. 4, as hereinbefore mentioned, a slightly modified form of the invention is illustrated. In this case the drop wire 39 has the longitudinal slot 40 through which is passed one of the guide members 10, and by which the drop wire is guided in its vertical movement. The controller, however, in this case, is formed as part of the drop wire, and comprises the laterally extending arm 41, which may have a downwardly extending end portion 42 to maintain the drop wire in its proper later relation with the sheet of warp threads. The arm or controller 41 bears upon the sheet of warp threads or a portion of the sheet, as indicated in Fig. 4, and in order to

insure that the drop wire 39 shall be normally positioned in the path of the feeler, it is under the stress of a light spring 43 which may be supported by a stud projecting from an adjustable bracket 44 secured by a set screw 45 to one of the warp supporting members 12. The spring, as shown, is coiled around a stud projecting from the bracket 44, and has an arm 47 which is extended towards the drop wire 39 and then downwardly at 48 and inwardly at 49, and then again downwardly at 50, the part 49 of the spring arm 47 resting upon an appropriate shouldered portion 51 of the drop wire 39, the construction being such that normally the drop wire will be positioned to arrest the feeler, but when the warp threads are moved vertically, due to the beat-up movement of the lay when filling is laid in the shed prior to the beat-up, the laterally extending arm or controller 41 will lift the drop wire from the path of the feeler movement, and the loom will continue to run. Should, however, the filling not be laid in the shed prior to the beat-up, and as a consequence, the warp threads be not given their vertical movement as described during the beat-up, then the drop wire will remain in its normal position and arrest the feeler, with the result that the loom will stop.

Thus, the present invention provides a simple, efficient and effective means for the prevention of thin places in the cloth, without at the same time obstructing the weavers full access to the cloth and the warp threads in front of the lay.

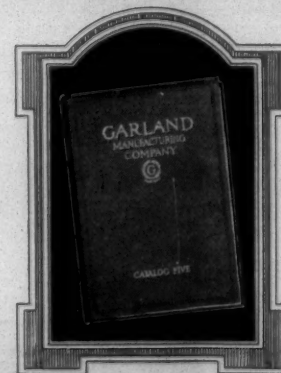
It may be desired in some cases to provide the filling drop wire with a lifting member for manually lifting the drop wire, and in such case a hand piece 53 (Fig. 4.) may be provided.

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Estimate Larger Tire Production For 1923.

Reliable estimates of the automobile output of 1923 is put at 3,500,000 cars. This is 1,000,000 greater than in 1922. As a complete rotation of cars as assumed to occupy every six years, it would mean that 1916 models have been scrapped this year. Approximately 1,500,000 cars were manufactured that year. In 1921 over 800,000 cars were not accounted for in the registration. This total nearly tallies with the number of cars produced in 1915.

Spartanburg Mills Semi-Annual Dividends.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A total of \$815,223 in cash dividends and \$837,500 in stock dividends was paid by the cotton mills of Spartanburg county for the semi-annual period ended December 31, 1922, according to a compilation made by A. M. Law & Company of this city. The total cash disbursements for the half year compare very favorably with the corresponding period of 1920 when

\$838,000 was paid and represents an increase of \$261,176 over the dividends paid on July 1 of the year just ended.

The recent advance in cotton prices originating in the increased demand for goods, say A. M. Law & Company, indicates excellent earnings for the mills of the county for the coming year. Many plants are now running night and day to complete their orders.

Among the changes in the semi-annual dividend rates are the following:

Arkwright has resumed 5 per cent on its common stock; Chesnee has increased the semi-annual rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent; Cowpens has resumed 4 per cent on the common stock; Tucapau has increased the rate on the common from 3 per cent to 4 per cent; Clifton has increased the rate on the common stock from 4 per cent to 6 per cent; Woodruff, in addition to paying out a substantial stock dividend, is paying 5 per cent regular dividend on the increased capital stock, and 5 per cent extra.

The compilation of dividends paid

during the half year together with capital of 20 of the leading cotton the rate of disbursement and the mills of the county is as follows:

Company:	Per Cent.	Capital	Stock	Dividends
Arcadia Mills	5	\$ 200,000	Common	\$ 10,000.00
Arcadia Mills	3½	200,000	Preferred	7,000.00
Arkwright Mills	5	200,000	Common	10,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	5	200,000	Common	10,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3	200,000	Preferred	6,000.00
Blue Ridge Hosiery	6	40,000	Common	2,400.00
D. E. Converse Co.	4	1,000,000	Common	40,000.00
Chesnee Mills	5	394,000	Common	19,745.00
Clifton Mfg. Co.	6	2,000,000	Common	120,000.00
Cowpens Mills	4	400,000	Common	16,000.00
Cowpens Mills	4	85,000	Preferred	3,400.00
Drayton Mills	3½	296,000	Preferred	10,000.00
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	3½	365,000	Preferred	6,387.50
Enoree Mills	1¼ quarterly	150,000	Preferred	5,250.00
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	10 annually	150,000	Common	15,000.00
Inman Mills	3½	600,000	Common	21,000.00
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	4	2,000,000	Common	80,000.00
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	3½	2,000,000	Preferred	70,000.00
Saxon Mills	3	900,000	Common	27,000.00
Spartan Mills	4	2,000,000	Common	80,000.00
Tucapau Mills	4	1,076,000	Common	43,040.00
Victor-Monaghan Co.	1¼	Proportioned	Preferred	9,487.50
Whitney Mfg. Co.	3	599,300	Common	17,979.00
Woodruff Cotton Mills	10	787,500	Common	78,750.00
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	10 Cash 20 Script	320,000	Common	96,000.00
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	4	260,000	Preferred	10,400.00
Total Cash Dividends		2,000,000	Common	\$815,223.50

STOCK DIVIDENDS.

Clifton Mfg. Co.	25	150,000	Common	75,000.00
Fairmont Mfg. Co.	50	525,000	Common	262,500.00
Woodruff Cotton Mills	50			
Total Stock Dividends				\$837,500.00

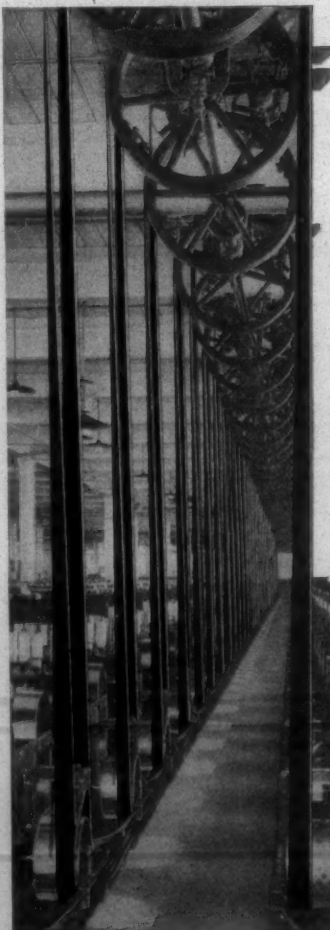
Total Stock and Cash Dividends \$1,652,723.50
 *3½ per cent on \$400,000 preferred paid Oct. 1.
 †\$1,000,000 preferred stock being retired.

Manufacturers of
 Spools of Every Description
 Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
 Filling Bobbins, Twister
 Bobbins, Northrop Loom
 Bobbins

Walter L. Parker Co.
 LOWELL, MASS.
 WE SPECIALIZE IN
 NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative
Charlotte Supply Co.
 Charlotte, N. C.

YOUR BELTING REQUIREMENTS



In this drive, belting performance counts high in actual production. Spar Oak belting reduces slippage, maintaining the required speed of the machine without increasing the load at the power plant because the pulley side of the belt is live elastic

SPARTAN LEATHER

There is a Graton & Knight belt that will give you maximum power per square inch of pulley surface, a belt that will cling to the job year in and year out, but there is no such thing as a universal belt. Each particular drive presents its own problem. The Graton & Knight engineering department is at your service at all times. No obligation involved when you call upon it to answer your belting questions.

Graton & Knight belts are the result of many years' research. The hide is tanned for the exact kind of belting it is to become, and all the way through the various processes of manufacturing, the ultimate object is under consideration.



The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.

Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting and Leather Products

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Better Branding of American Textiles.

American textiles have been sold in the world's markets by brand or label for generations. Their trade has prospered through the consistent maintenance of well-regulated reputations for quality and honesty, held synonymous to the identifying brand name or label.

With the ramifications in the textile lines witnessed in recent years it has been no more than natural that a certain looseness of description has developed. This has taken the form mainly of the misbranding and mislabeling of certain more or less restricted lines of goods. To counteract this tendency, which would have reacted inevitably against the best interests of the several industries, the representative trade associations have adopted well-regulated programs of action which have been highly successful thus far and which are described at length in the forthcoming issue of "Commerce Reports" by Lincoln Cromwell.

The Silk Association of America, the first textile association to develop this work, has directed its campaign against misbranding of fabrics as silk along these lines: (1) complaints to the Federal Trade Commission based on charges of "unfair competition;" (2) work within the trade by correspondence and calls. This association requested an order from the Federal Trade Commission to protect the genuine trade of members of the association from the unfair competition of cotton thread. It was then a question whether the Commission had the right under the statute to grant such an order, but after much deliberation, the Commission decided it could proceed and its first ruling in 1916, prohibited the use of the words, "Sewing Silk" on a mercerized cotton thread. Following this, other decisions involved the direct use of the word "Silk" on substitutes materials were handed down.

The second group of rulings arising from complaints filed with the Commission by the Silk Association of America in 1915, covered those terms which were fanciful names using the letters s-i-l-k in some form or other, and held that such labeling, without the use of qualifying terms which clearly indicated that such threads were not composed of silk, was an unfair method of competition, i. e., unless identifying words, such as "mercerized crochet cotton" were added.

The third cycle in the Commission's rulings was the order restricting the word "satin" to silk fabrics only, based on the Silk Association of America's petition filed in 1916. This case involved establishing the fact that satin was the name of a fabric rather than a weave. It was ordered that fabrics other than silk made in imitation of the lustrous, high weave of satin must be labeled "Satine" or "Sateen." The cotton materials, which were in controversy in this case are commonly called Venetians, and while the Commission referred to them as such, they believed that the word "Sateen" was more generally known to the public.

The Silk Association is now endeavoring to place before the Com-

Where There's Building There's Business

They are building mills in the South
They read the Southern Textile Bulletin

Recent Construction Notes.

January 1st, 1923

- Forest City, N. C.—The Appleton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., will build a 115,000 spindle 3,500 loom mill on napped goods. A large finishing plant will be included.
- Atlanta, Ga.—The Pepperel Mills, of Biddeford, Maine, are endeavoring to buy a large Alabama Mill. If unsuccessful they will build.
- Cramerton, N. C.—The Cramerton Mills (formerly Mays Mills) will add 50,000 spindles and install 2,300 looms on fine shirtings.
- Great Falls, S. C.—The Republic Mills will add 1,000 looms.
- Greenville, S. C.—The Judson Mills will add 1,200 looms.
- Greenville, S. C.—The Mills Mill will add 5,000 spindles.
- Calhoun Falls, S. C.—The Calhoun Mills will add 15,000 spindles and 400 looms.
- Newberry, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mills are considering a large addition.
- Montgomery, Ala.—The Kilby Mills with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms is being completed.
- West Helena, Ark.—Arthur H. Lowe, of Fitchburg, Mass., has purchased the Goodman-Howard Yarn Mills and contemplates building a large gingham mill.
- Porterdale, Ga.—Bibb Mfg. Company will build 5,000 spindle coarse yarn mill.
- Belmont, N. C.—The Acme Spinning Company will add 10,000 spindles.
- Belmont, N. C.—The Eagle Yarn Mills will complete the construction of their 10,000 spindle mill.
- Belmont, N. C.—The Perfection Spinning Company will complete the construction of their 16,000 spindle mill.
- Belmont, N. C.—The Stowe Spinning Company will complete the construction of their 20,000 spindle mill.
- Bessemer City, N. C.—The Gambrill and Melville Mills will add 4,000 spindles and 100 looms.
- Bladenboro, N. C.—The Bladenboro Cotton Mills will build a new mill of 15,000 spindles.
- Cherryville, N. C.—Carlton Yarn Mills with 5,000 spindles is being completed.
- China Grove, N. C.—The China Grove Cotton Mills with 15,000 spindles is being completed.
- Forest City, N. C.—The Alexander Mfg. Company will add 5,000 spindles and 300 looms.
- Gastonia, N. C.—The Arkray Mills will complete their 20,000 spindle mill.
- Gastonia, N. C.—The Flint Mfg. Company will complete their addition of 23,000 spindles.
- Gastonia, N. C.—The Groves Mill will build a 15,000 spindle addition.
- Gastonia, N. C.—The Loray Mills will add 30,000 spindles by moving the machinery of the United States Cotton Mill from Pawtucket, R. I.
- Gastonia, N. C.—The Ridge Mills will add 4,000 spindles.
- Granite Falls, N. C.—The Southern Mfg. Company is being erected with 4,000 spindles.
- Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Mfg. Company will add 30,000 spindles and 1,000 looms.
- Hillsboro, N. C.—The Eno Cotton Mills are planning a large addition.
- Leaksville, N. C.—A branch of the Home Crest Carpet Mills, of Philadelphia, is to be located here.
- Lexington, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mills will add 140 looms.
- Lincolnton, N. C.—The Melville Mfg. Company, No. 2, with 6,000 spindles will be completed.
- Lumberton, N. C.—H. B. Jennings will erect 600 loom weaving mill.
- Lenoir, N. C.—Nelson Cotton Mills with 5,000 spindles has been incorporated.
- Oakboro, N. C.—Oakboro Cotton Mills with 5,000 spindles will be completed.
- Ranlo, N. C.—The Priscilla Spinning Company will install 15,000 of its proposed 25,000 spindles.
- Ranlo, N. C.—The A. M. Smyre Mfg. Company are completing a 15,000 spindle addition.
- Rockingham, N. C.—The Entwistle Mfg. Company will build a 22,000 spindle and 400 loom addition.
- Rockingham, N. C.—It is reported that W. B. Cole will build a new mill of 20,000 spindles.
- Shelby, N. C.—Dover Cotton Mills to be erected with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Spindale, N. C.—Spinners Processing Company are erecting large warp mercerizing plant.

St. Pauls, N. C.—Ernaldson Mfg. Company will add 5,000 spindles.

Troutman, N. C.—The Hall-Kale Mfg. Company with 8,000 spindles is being completed.

Tailorsville, N. C.—The North State Cotton Mill with 5,000 spindles is being completed.

Troy, N. C.—The Smitherman Cotton Mills will add 5,000 spindles and 150 looms.

Blacksburg, S. C.—E. R. Cash will erect mill of 5,000 spindles.

Tailors, S. C.—The Southern Bleachery will be erected.

Welford, S. C.—The Jackson Mills No. 2 will add 7,000 spindles.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company are adding 10,000 spindles.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Spinning Company have let contracts for the first 20,000 spindle unit of the 160,000 spindles they expect to install.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The United Hosiery Mills are planning to erect a 10,000 spindle yarn mill.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Cherokee Spinning Company will add 300 gingham looms.

McKinney, Texas.—The Texas Cotton Mills will add 300 looms.

New Braunfels, Texas.—The Planters and Merchants Mills are being completed with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside & Dan River Mills who recently completed a 30,000 spindle addition will add 40,000 additional spindles.

Columbus, Ga.—The Swift Mfg. Company will add 100 looms.

Dalton, Ga.—The Eik Cotton Mills will add 7,000 spindles.

Fries, Va.—The Washington Mills will add 10,000 spindles.

Red Springs, N. C.—The Red Springs Cotton Mills will add 10,000 spindles or 300 looms.

Stanley, N. C.—The Lola Gingham Mill with 250 looms is being erected.

Clover, S. C.—The Hampshire Mills are being erected with 20,000 spindles.

Corsicana, Texas.—The Corsicana Cotton Mills will add 3,000 spindles.

Waco, Texas.—The Miller Cotton Mills will add 2,000 spindles.

Alta Vista, Va.—The Alta Vista Cotton Mills add 13,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Sands Springs, Okla.—A cotton mill is being organized by R. H. Kagi.

Woodruff, S. C.—The Woodruff Cotton Mills are considering a large addition.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Patterson Mills are adding 250 gingham looms.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills will add 5,000 spindles.

Rome, Ga.—The McLin Cotton Mills with 150 looms is to be built.

Griffin, Ga.—The Lowell Bleachery South is being completed.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Ragan Spinning Mills will be erected with 10,000 spindles.

Belmont, N. C.—The Linford Mills, Inc., will complete the construction of their 16,000 spindle mill.

Fort Worth, Texas.—W. M. Massie and assistants are planning the erection of a 20,000 spindle mill.

Spindale, N. C.—The Stonecutter Mills are adding 275 looms.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Magnolia Silk Mills have been organized by R. B. Davenport.

Many more announcements will be made during the early months of 1923. We estimate that a half million spindles, not included in the above will be announced.

The San Francisco Examiner and the Los Angeles Times are splendid papers but you would prefer to read your own papers.

There are a number of excellent textile journals but the mill people of the South read their own paper—the **Southern Textile Bulletin**.

If there is any doubt about this, select at random fifty Southern mills and ask them what textile journal they read.

The journal that they read is the best advertising medium. They read the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and you never find one at a cotton mill with the wrapper left on.

About eighty per cent of the above mentioned construction is within one hundred miles of the **Southern Textile Bulletin**.

Where there is building there is business. Those who are building read the **Southern Textile Bulletin**.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

mission new cases involving fanciful names containing the letters s-i-l-k with or without qualifying terms, on the ground that the name itself and not the explanation or qualifying adjectives is conveyed to the public. Along with other trade association it is also working toward the enactment of legislation by Congress which will protect the buyer of textiles, particularly silk, by providing definite punishment for the misbranding or misrepresentation of such articles.

The Knit Goods Manufacturers of America was the next trade association to follow the approach to better textile labeling offered by the Federal Trade Commission. On the initiative of the Fair Trade League, a certain retailer was indicted and tried in 1918 on a charge of fraudulently advertising a well known brand of knitted underwear. The underwear was well made. The same quality had for years been sold at a fair price under the same level, and the same dealers had bought and sold it readily season after season. The box labels described it as "Australian Wool Shirts." Actually the material was nearly all cotton and only a small part of the wool used was Australian. It was plainly deceptive labeling and advertising, but the dealer was acquitted on proof that his advertisements and his salesmen had used only the manufacturer's own label words. (The dealer had successfully passed the blame on to the manufacturer.)

The Fair Trade League continued its efforts by filing a complaint of unfair competition through intent to deceive the public against the manufacturer of this underwear, who replied that its labels involved no unfair competition because similar labels were used by all his competitors making similar underwear. This proved to be true. It was also proved that such labels had been used for years, that nobody in the trade took them seriously because underwear was not sold in boxes at retail or wholesale, the box labels were rarely seen by the buyer, and there was no evidence that any purchases were made on the strength of the labels. But the Federal Trade Commission found that the retailer had advertised the underwear in question falsely by copying the labels, and its investigators reported retail salesmen who read box labels to them and said the underwear must be all wool because the label read "Woolen," or "Wool," or "natural wool" or camel hair when in fact that material was mostly cotton. So a complaint was filed against a large group of leading underwear manufacturers, all members of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America. This trade association appointed an investigating committee which later reported that many mills and dealers were using labels whose literal meaning was a misleading description of the underwear. A report recommending that only such labels should be used thereafter as were true and exact beyond any misunderstanding was unanimously adopted by the Association and a copy filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

Only one concern refused to follow.
(Continued on Page 24.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923.

\$40,000,000 for New Mills.

Elsewhere in this issue we are re-printing a circular that we are sending to the machinery and supply men to show them the volume of business that is now pending in this field.

Conservatively estimated the items innumerable represent expenditures for buildings, machinery and equipment amounting to \$40,000,000 and there are many other new mills and additions that will be announced in the next few months.

It is also very certain that several other New England mills will soon announce their plans for building branch mills in the South.

The shrewd merchant whether he very extensively advertise his goods in a dead town but uses large space where there is business and prosperity.

There is a very small amount of new construction work in New England but the South is dotted with new enterprises and additions.

The shrewd merchant where he be a merchant of dry goods or merchant of textile machinery studies the value of the various advertising be a merchant of dry goods or a merchant those that are read by the people who are possible purchasers of his goods.

The cotton manufacturers of the South from overseers to presidents, inclusive, read the Southern Textile Bulletin to a much greater extent than any other journal.

The South offers, at the present time, the best opportunities for the sale of textile machinery and supplies and mill men of the South read the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Disappearance.

Estimating the American consumption for December at 540,000 bales and the exports to January 1st at 2,750,000 we have the following disappearance statistics for January 1st, 1923.

1922 crop 9,964,000
Aug. 1st, 1922, carry over.. 2,828,000

Total U. S. Supply 12,792,000
U. S. consumed and exported to Jan. 1, 1923.... 5,424,000

Remaining supply 7,368,000

These figures show that U. S. consumption and exports for the past five months have been at the rate of 1,085,000 bales per month but the supply of 7,368,000 only provides 1,053,000 per month for the remaining seven months to August 1, 1923.

In order to provide that amount the government estimate of 9,964,000 must be equaled which is very doubtful, and every bale of cotton must be dislodged from the hands of the farmers and speculators.

There is no reason to expect a lower consumption rate as our mills are now sold ahead four months and there is no reason to expect reduced exports.

If exports and consumption continue at their present rate we have only enough cotton in the United States to meet the demand of consumption and exports to July 20, and, if the farmers and speculators hold back one million bales, the available supply will not last until July 1st.

As new cotton can not be expected earlier than August 15th to September 1st, we have a large gap with no apparent supply.

We can not spin bear arguments nor can we spin the 1923 crop, no matter how large, before it is picked and ginned.

While we are absolutely confident that a price of 30 cents or more will prevail we are not interested in this matter from the standpoint of price.

We are interested in seeing the Southern mills get a sufficient supply of cotton in their warehouses to run them until new crop cotton is available.

Cotton bought for delivery in July and August may be all right but a lot of it will never be delivered and many conservative mills are asking dealers to deliver in the spring cotton under contract for July and August.

Sir Charles McCara the noted English cotton manufacturer in a recent letter to a friend in the United States said: "The inability of the South to furnish a supply of cotton will cause more suffering in the Manchester section of England than did the world war."

While we would regret to see suffering in England we believe that mills will have to be idle somewhere and we want our mills to have enough to insure that their operatives will not suffer because of enforced idleness.

The cotton supply problem is a serious one for next summer and unless we can raise 14,000,000 bales during 1923 it is going to be a serious one for at least another twelve months.

Do not look upon this matter from a speculative standpoint but forget the false cries of "wolf" in the past and see that you have sufficient cotton to provide for the operation of your spindles until September 1st.

Pure "Likker."

Considerable comment was caused by our recent editorial on "Pure Corn Likker," but we cite the following items all clipped from a single issue of the Charlotte News:

New York, Dec. 27.—Eight deaths were attributed today to drinking poisonous liquor over Christmas. A score or more of victims were confined to hospitals.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 27.—Poisonous liquor obtained over the Christmas holidays was declared by the police today to have been responsible for one death and the illness of more than a score of persons here. From Saturday night until this morning 30 persons declared to have partaken of poisonous whiskey were admitted to hospitals. Four were discharged after a short stay in the hospitals but the others are reported to be in a serious condition.

Shelby, Ohio, Dec. 27.—For five minutes, Phillip Weiganott and Lester Eiston stood at the bier of Robert Longley yesterday, sobs shaking their bodies. Wordless, they gazed upon the still form of Longley, who died Monday after drinking "moonshine" they admit they made.

Police conducted Weiganott and Eiston to the coffin and compelled them to gaze upon the body of Longley as a "moral example."

Weiganott and Eiston are held on charges of murder. Two other men who drank some of the same liquor were made totally blind and little hope for recovery of their sight was held.

Hundreds of other such items have appeared but we were impressed by the fact that these appeared in one issue of a paper.

The men who went tottered blind after drinking bootleg must live in darkness for the remainder of their lives and we wonder what they have to say about the price they paid.

Practical Mill Village Planning.

The article featured on page seven of this issue contains real meat for mill executives. Most of us realized that village costs were a big factor particularly in bad times, but the forceful presentation of facts as to value of mill village property which means potential value as well as developed value is something that should make us stop and consider. Undoubtedly much waste has been practised in the disposition of village land, and it is welcome news that Mr. Draper and his organization who have been responsible for the planning and development of many new mill villages and the improvement of old villages in the Southern textile field have taken into consideration the practical features of development as well as the aesthetic appearance. His work has been a big factor in Southern mill village improvement and has been responsible for many favorable comments.

His deductions as contained in his present article are worthy of serious consideration.

International Textile Exposition.

Although the opening date of the eighth International Textile Exposition, to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, is nine months away, great interest is already being shown by members of the industry. The Exposition will be held October 29 to November 3, 1923, and on December first Chester I. Campbell, Manager of the Exposition, announced that nearly 200 firms had made space reservations for their exhibits. The names already listed include many of the leading concerns of the country, as well as embracing practically every line identified with the industry. At present there is every reason to believe that 400, perhaps more, exhibitors will be represented when the great Exposition opens.

The Exposition will be given under the auspices of the Textile Exhibitors Association, Inc., of which E. F. Hathaway is president, and besides showing all kinds of machinery in operation the public will be able to see every item of importance in the making of cotton, woolen, and knitted goods, together with the finishing and dyeing operations. Every mechanical development of value to the textile industry will be shown, and there are quite a few of them this year.

As the show will in every way exceed those of previous years, additional effort is being made by Manager Campbell to assure the general public of a pleasing time. To this end there will be not only the usual program of entertainment to meet the wishes of those who attend, but there will be a steady endeavor to have the people understand how goods are made, both from watching the machinery in operation and from studying the various demonstrations.

Personal News

W. W. Triff is superintendent of the new yarn mill of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Mebane, N. C.

W. C. Bruner, of Tuxedo, N. C., is now overseer carding for the Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.

J. H. Mayes, manager of the Fitzgerald and Costran Cotton Mills has been elected president of the Fitzgerald Kiwanis Club.

J. M. Broadwell, of Grindel Mills, Greenwood, S. C., is now overseer weaving for Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.

J. B. Starnes has resigned as loom fixer at the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Savon Mills, Charlotte.

A. E. Massey has not as we recently stated through error become superintendent of the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga. R. M. Matthews still fills that position.

D. J. Howard, superintendent of the Pinckard Cotton Mills, Pinckard, Ala., has charge of the Rainbow Mills, Ozark, Ala., in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Sam White, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills and Cloverdale Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., entertained his assistant superintendents and overseers, 23 in number, at a New Year dinner, at the Sheraton Hotel Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Death of Fred A. Marsh.

The Link-Belt Company announces with great sorrow the sudden and untimely death of Fred A. Marsh, the General Purchasing Agent of the Company, at his home, No. 6436 Greenwood, Ave., Chicago, on the evening of December 14th, 1922, at the age of 52 years.

Mr. Marsh was a member of the Link-Belt organization for over 33 years; was one of the organizers of the Purchasing Agents Association of Chicago, and served ably as the first President; has been for some years a director in the National Association of Purchasing Agents; and will be remembered by his large circle of business acquaintances as a particularly well informed man in his line,

of sterling character, absolutely impartial in his treatment of sellers, buying on merit, and an honor to the important business profession of Purchasing Agent.

Corsicana, Texas.—The Narrana Mfg. Company has sold its machinery to the California Cordage Company of Orange, Cal., and will be dismantled.

Overhauling.

Wanted—To do your overhauling on spinning and twisting. Two first-class men by day or on contract. Address Overhauler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Better Results

No matter how successfully a textile mill is operated or how efficient production may be there are always improvements to be utilized favorable to still better work and more uniform quality production.

In the use of alkalies increasing numbers of successfully operated mills are benefiting by the special purpose alkalies.

**WYANDOTTE TEXTILE SODA
WYANDOTTE
CONCENTRATED ASH
WYANDOTTE
KIER BOILING SPECIAL**

These alkalies are so specially adapted to textile needs that softer texture, brighter color and greater loftiness always follows their use.

The reason for these desirable results is quickly seen for the camera and microscope reveal the splendid condition of the fibres.



An order on your supply man is guarantee to produce these results or the trial costs nothing.

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK) CARD BANDS

BEST BY TEST

Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands
When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL
Box 44 Charlotte, N. C.

Bleached Goods!

(Selling Points No. 40)

“Better Bleached Goods”

are in line with the present movement for Better Fabrics.

The only real improvement possible is to peroxide-bleach, thus preserving strength of fibre and producing a white that stays white, improving softness and elasticity.

Without increase in cost.

We are experts.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co
NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running Warp Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Post City, Texas.—The Postex Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock from \$550,000 to \$837,000.

Great Falls, S. C.—The Republic Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock from \$1,200,000 to \$3,000,000.

Dillon, S. C.—The Dillon Mills have increased their capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Spartanburg, S. C.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Clifton Manufacturing Co. held here a 6 per cent cash dividend was declared on the \$2,000,000 in capital stock and also a 25 per cent stock dividend.

Walhalla, S. C.—Walhalla Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills is now operating the spinning room day and night, making it possible for the 18,896 spindles to keep pace with the 1,002 looms of the plant, and about doubling the capacity of the mill.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Stockholders of the Aragon Cotton Mills voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$500,000 to \$750,000 and to declare a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record on December 1 and already had been approved by the board of directors.

Fork Shoals, S. C.—The regular semi-annual 3 1-2 per cent dividend of the Virginia Manufacturing Company has been declared.

The Virginia company, which has been operating its mills for many years, has been distributing its dividends semi-annually since its establishment.

Chester, S. C.—Stockholders of the Baldwin Mills have ratified the recent recommendation of directors for an increase in the company's capital from \$40,000 to \$800,000 all common stock. The increase in capital will make possible the disbursement of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

The past year, it was stated at the meeting, has been a successful one.

McKinney, Texas.—The Texas Cotton Mill has put on a night force and the plant is now running 24 hours a day, employing more than 300 people. A new building to add to the capacity of the plant now under construction is 108 by 171 feet. All machinery to be installed in the new building will be electrically operated.

Laurel, Md.—The Laurel Cotton Mills plant, idle for some time, which was owned by the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, of Baltimore, has been purchased by the Lapsley & Bro. Co., of Baltimore, who plan to convert the property immediately into a modern factory building.

It is expected that within three months the plant will be in operation. This company also operates a large plant at Hoboken, N. J.

Fairmont, S. C.—The Fairmont Manufacturing Company, has filed an amendment to its charter increasing the capital stock from \$300,000 to \$450,000.

Greenville, S. C.—The capital stock of the Union Bleachery was increased to \$1,200,000 at a meeting of the directors and stockholders held in the offices of the bleachery on the Buncombe road.

The regular semi-annual 5 per cent dividend on common stock and 4 per cent dividend on preferred stock was declared at the meeting, it was announced this week by J. W. Arrington, president.

The capital stock of the bleachery prior to the meeting yesterday was \$400,000.

Work has begun on the building of an additional story to the old dye house of the plant, which when completed, will be used as storage space.

Bladenboro, N. C.—The Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Inc., announced that early this year they will erect their third mill, to be known as Mill No. 3, to be located at Bladenboro. The cost of the new plant is estimated at \$400,000; it will employ 200 operatives, use electric power from the company's central power station 3,000 horsepower. The mill will contain 15,000 spindles and will make yarns, single and ply 20's and 30's. The daily capacity of the company's three plants will be 25,000 pounds of finished goods. The new plant will use 600 horsepower of electric current. The building to house the plant will be 100 to 700 feet. The architect is R. C. Biberstein, of Charlotte.

The textile machinery for the new mill has been purchased from H. &

B. American Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

The company's three mills will consume about 14,000 bales of cotton annually. The officers of the company are: H. C. Bridger, president; R. L. Bridger, vice president; C. O. Bridger, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Bridger, general manager.

Great Falls, S. C.—A contract was awarded to the Minter Homes Company by the Republic Cotton Mills of this place for the erection of 215 new mill cottages and bungalows, entertaining a cost of approximately \$450,000.

The awarding of this contract supplements the recent announcement of the Republic Mills to build an enormous extension to the weave shed to mill number three. The contract for this extension is to be let within the next few days, it was stated.

The extension of the mill plant will make it one of the largest in this section. It is to measure about 200 by 650 feet, floor space, to be one story high, built of reinforced concrete with a concrete "Saw Tooth" concrete roof and is to house 1,000 looms.

The agreement to build the 215 new houses involves the largest undertaking ever made by the Minter Homes Company, according to officials and work on preparing the necessary material for these houses will begin within the next few days it was stated.

Griffin, Ga.—The Lowell leachery, South, will begin operation some time between March 16 and April 1, 1923. The building, a handsome brick structure, is located near the Kincaid Manufacturing Company in West Griffin. About fifty tenement houses are being constructed nearby

for operatives of the new industry.

The following officers will be in charge: President, Sidney Cooledge, of Boston, Mass.; vice president, Allen Little, of Griffin; treasurer, Frank Ingram, of Griffin. The management of Lowell Bleachery, in Boston, will be associated as consulting engineers in operation.

The bleachery is capitalized at \$600,000 with an opening capacity of 120,000 pounds weekly and arrangements for enlargement when necessary. At first, however, work will be done exclusively for the Kincaid Mills. Their goods at present are being dyed in Massachusetts.

Plans for the building, which is practically completed, were drawn by Birger Petterson, of Lowell Bleachery. The Fiske-Carter Construction Company has charge of the work. Workmen now are installing machinery. The main branch of Lowell Bleachery is nearly a century old, having started operation in 1832. Mr. Little will be in charge of the plant, while Mr. Ingram will be in charge of all sales and finances.

It was not until after land had been bought and wells has been successfully sunk that work was started on the bleachery, as water is one of the most essential things connected with the business.

Raybell Mfg. Co. Sold.

Selma, Ala.—The Raybell Mfg. Co., of this place, has been sold to a syndicate of California men, who were represented by J. R. Miller. The mill, which has 12,480 spindles and 340 looms on sheetings and drills, was controlled by W. T. Bell, of New York city. The deal was said to involve about \$500,000.

Consolidated Operation Will be Directed From New Bedford.

The operation of the entire group of mills controlled by the Consolidated Textile Corporation, including a large number of plants in the South, will be directed from New Bedford, Mass., according to William M. Wood, new head of the company, who will open executive offices in New Bedford, the cost work and accounting to be done in Boston and the selling through Converse & Co., of New York.

Brevard Cotton Mills Sold.

Greenville, S. C.—Sale of the Brevard Cotton Mills at Brevard, N. C., to Wade H. Gray and associates, of Asheville, N. C., from W. C. Cleveland of Greenville, was announced by W. J. Thackston, who handled the deal. Mr. Thackston denied that the purchase price was \$100,000 and would not state the correct figure. The Brevard plant is capitalized at \$100,000. It has 4,000 spindles and manufactures carded yarn. Mr. Gray contemplates doubling the size of the mill. He assumed ownership January 1. Mr. Gray recently sold the W. S. Gray Cotton Mills of Woodruff, S. C., to a syndicate head-

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ed by H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg. He owns the Spartanburg County Cotton Mills located just outside the city limits of that city.

Jenckes Spinning Company Closes U. S. Plant.

(Providence Journal.)

The decision of the officials of the Jenckes Spinning Company, Pawtucket, to transfer the entire machinery and equipment of its United Foundry street, Central Falls, to the plants of the company in Gastonia, N. C., and Drummmondville, Canada, became known yesterday afternoon. Continued slumps in the business of the plant and unfavorable conditions in the textile industry are given as the reasons for the transference.

Already one-third of the machinery has been moved to the Southern plant of the Jenckes Company and, according to Frederick C. Hall, agent for the company, the U. S. Cotton plant is closed for all time. For some time past, it is said, the company heads have been convinced that it is impossible to meet Southern competition in view of the lower wages paid there and the longer hours which prevail.

Up to months ago when the plant closed temporarily, the mills employed between 450 and 500 hands and contained approximately 58,000 spindles. It is hinted that the plant will be sold in the near future.

"One thing is certain, the U. S. division plant of the Jenckes Spinning Company is closed forever," said Mr. Hall yesterday. "This action had been taken by the Jenckes Spinning Company as manufacturing conditions for some time have been and still are unfavorable in this city and Central Falls. One-third of the machinery has already been sent to the Jenckes plants in the South and within the near future the remainder of the 58,000 spindles will be divided equally between the company's large mills in Canada and the South.

"When the Jenckes Spinning Company took over the mill, which for many years was the United States Cotton Company, thousands of dollars were expended in remodeling the building and installing machinery.

"As yet the officials of the Jenckes Spinning Company have not definitely decided what will become of the mill, but in all probability it will be sold. Unfavorable manufacturing conditions and inability to compete with the South are only two of the reasons why the Jenckes Spinning Company has decided to close its U. S. Division plant. In order for me to explain the other reasons I would be obliged to break confidence with the officials of this concern and also

in some instances become personal." The plant was purchased from the A. and W. Sprague interests, cotton manufacturers, and was used to make tire fabric. The venture, however, was said to have been unsuccessful. Strikes followed, industrial conditions were unsettled and thousands of dollars were said to have been lost by the company.

Christmas at Thomasville.

Thomasville, N. C.—Saturday night, December 23, the Amazon Cotton Mills and the Jewel Cotton Mills, of Thomasville, were hosts to their en-

tire force of overseers, second hands, section men and office force at an elaborate banquet spread at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mr. C. G. Hill very ably presided as toastmaster of the occasion. Mr. D. E. Daniels of Clemson College was engaged for the speaker of the evening but owing to sickness in his family he was prevented from being present. His place was ably filled by Mr. Henry Dwire, Editor of the Twin City Sentinel who entertained those present with a witty and delightful address. Short talks were made by Mr. John Tillett, Secretary

and Treasurer, and Mr. G. R. Hooper, Superintendent of the Jewel Mills; Mr. C. G. Hill, President and Treasurer, and Mr. O. L. Wagstaff, Superintendent of the Amazon Mills.

Special guests of the evening were Mr. J. W. Kaneer, General Manager, Dellburg Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.; Col. Frank S. Lambeth, Secretary and Treasurer, Standard Chair Co., and Mr. T. J. Finch, President First National bank and Thomasville Chair Company, Thomasville, N. C. These gentlemen made interesting talks.

The main feature of the evening was the speech by Mr. Dwire and the singing of patriotic songs which were sung by all present. Special music was rendered by the Hotel Orchestra. Plates were set for 50 guests. The evening was voted the most enjoyable one participated in during the holidays.

Employees Present Mr. W. A. Hart Loving Cup for Christmas.

On December 19th the annual Overseer's dinner for the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., was held at the Hotel Harrar. At the conclusion of a full course Turkey dinner, Mr. W. A. Hart, President of the mills, was presented a large silver loving cup.

The presentation was made by L. H. Beck, general superintendent and manager of the mills. The cup was a handsome one standing 18 inches high and was engraved with the following inscription:

"Presented to Mr. W. A. Hart, President, by Superintendent, Overseers and Office Force, Hart and Fountain Mills, Christmas, 1922."

Mr. B. M. Hart, Vice President of the mills was presented a gold fountain pen, and Mr. L. H. Beck, superintendent, a diamond Shrine pin. The occasion was a very enjoyable one for the 25 men present.

Supper for Exposition Overseers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hames of the Exposition Cotton Mills were hosts to the overseers of the company on Wednesday night, January 27, when they entertained with a delightful oyster supper. The dining table was beautifully decorated with choice fruits and flowers of the season. After an enjoyable and bounteous partaking of the many good things to eat the balance of the evening was spent in smoking and pleasant conversation.

Those present at this enjoyable function were Messrs J. E. Thompson, F. N. Netherland, Clifford Barnes, Joseph S. Garmon, Wm. Hames, Edward Chandler, A. F. Settlemeyer, and Chas. L. Ashley.



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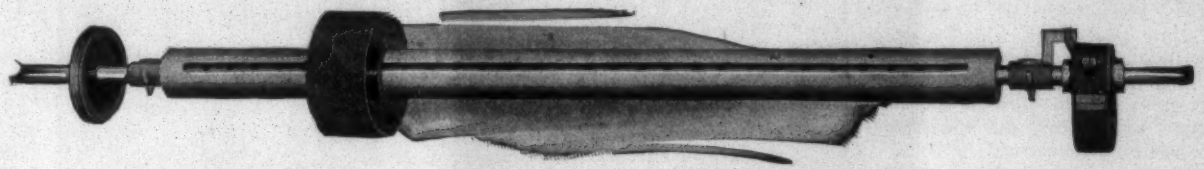
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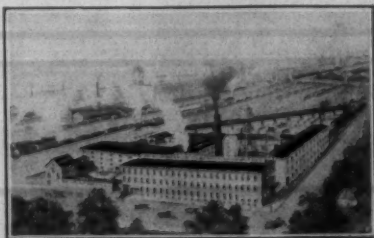
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Austrian Cotton Industry Reported in Bad Condition.

Washington.—Symptoms of an unfavorable nature are becoming manifest in the Austrian cotton industry, especially in the weaving mills, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul C. H. Foster at Vienna, giving a survey for October. In upper Austria two weaving mills already have closed, and there is a lack of sales which makes it impossible for firms to acquire expensive raw materials.

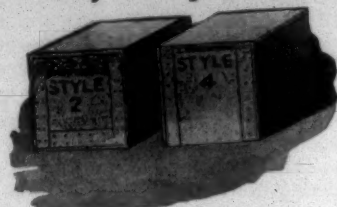
Austrian yarns for a long time were sold to Germany but now German markets are less accessible since Austrian products are too expensive, the report states. At the same time, the competition of Czech textile works in Austria is becoming more keen. Under the pressure of scarcity of capital and difficulties of paying for raw materials, a further restriction of Austrian textile activity is to be expected. Spinning mills during October worked at 70 per cent of their capacity and weaving mills at a little less.

In the opinion of competent authorities, the consul reports, the Austrian demand for American cotton for the next three or four months, will be cut in half, unless the factories are kept busy by shut-

ting down Czecho-Slovak mills and transferring orders to Austrian plants, operated by the same companies. In any event, it is estimated that the demand for American cotton in Central Europe as a whole for the next three or four months will not be more than half of the normal demand.

The situation of the Austrian linen and woven goods market has become untenable, the report states, through enormous costs of production.

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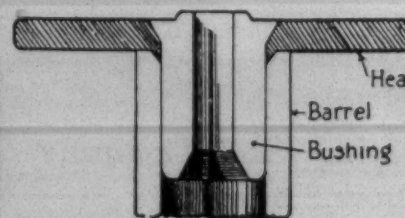
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(Continued From Page 17.)

low the association's recommendation. It had the commission's order set aside by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the trade was not deceived. But the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the lower court, and declared against the concern on the ground that the labels were deceptive and that the test was not the effect upon the skilled buyer in the trade, but upon the unskilled consumer, and so sustained the order. This decision was scarcely stronger than the resolution previously adopted and laid before its members by the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers also had been very active in freeing hosiery labels and stampings from words which might deceive the consumer. At first it shocked most hosiery knitters to hear that a stocking could not be labeled "silk hosiery" if it had a cotton top or sole, that a yarn might be "lisle" when bought from the spinner, but must be merely "cotton" on the box label, and that it must not be labeled "pure silk" if the yarn was spun silk. Like the underwear knitters, they found themselves criticized for labeling their hosiery "wool," "woolen," "worsted" or "merino" if there was any cotton in the cloth. Hosiery labeling has not yet been corrected to the satisfaction of either the association or the Federal Trade Commission. A still mooted point is the fairness of calling anything "fashioned hosiery" unless it is knitted on flat knitting machines making the "full-fashioned" hosiery. Seamless knitters expect the association to support their claims to the use of the word "fashioned" on their shaped product. Trade associations are often thus in a delicate position trying to reconcile conflicting ideas among their own members.

Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers

The American Association of also has for two years carried on a spirited campaign against misbranding. It is also actively interested in current branding and labeling legislation as is the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the National Knitted Outerwear Association, and other similar textile trade associations.

Lower Grade Cotton Being Used.

One of the unusual developments of the present cotton season, says the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, has been the swing from the highest grades to the medium grades by a good many mills.

"Many of the mills," it is stated, "have recently installed special cotton cleaning machinery and as a result some of those which have formerly used strict and good middling are now using middling and strict low without in any way lowering the quality of their product. The character of the work taken by many of the New England Mills this fall has been such as to require coarser yarns than they usually make, and in not a few cases they have been compelled to run their preparatory departments overtime to keep up with their spinning and weaving machinery. This point is interesting also in its bearing on the probable consumptive requirements of these mills as compared with normal. It has also had an effect on the varieties of cotton purchased, there being more of the shorter cotton sold in what used to be considered the long staple cotton consuming centers, and less than usual of the long staple peelers. The use of Pima has become much more general among cloth and yarn mills requiring extra long staple. Recently there has been a steady demand for Pima at relatively high prices. Egyptians have been bought to some extent to cover yarn and cloth orders taken, but in some cases the mills did this merely because Egyptians were available on so

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Southern Sales Manager
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much lower price basis. They still prefer to use Peeler or Pima if they can get it at attractive prices, but feel that they can get by with the Egyptian if they are forced to do it."—Daily News Record.

English Not Starting Cotton Mills in India.

Washington.—A report received in the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from Consul T. M. Wilson, at Bombay, would appear to set at rest rumors which have been current that English interests were active in the establishment of cotton mills in India, to compete with the increased number of mills under Indian management. Although this matter has not been followed to the end, and no reports should be considered final, the consul believes that there is sufficient in the following conclusions to be of value.

Chief of the reasons advanced against the proposal is lack of the proper kind of cotton. Indian cotton is of short staple, and has to be mixed with imported cottons for the finer cloths. The lack of experienced workmen employed under favorable conditions is another reason that has been mentioned, and the climate of India is said to be extremely unfavorable to such attempts. It has been claimed that the present is no time to attract the investment of capital to India, owing to the political unrest, and a resultant hesitancy on the part of investors.

German Textile Trade With India Said to Be Increasing.

Washington.—The textile trade which Germany has with India has recently grown to large proportions in its specialized field, according to a report received in the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from Commercial Attache Herring. The Indian demand for German textile products, the reports says, has grown extraordinarily within a very short time, originating chiefly from the native trading concerns, who are generally accustomed to buying their goods on credit, or taking them on consignment.

"In the face of the present credit conditions," says the report, "only export firms with exceptionally strong financial backing are able to sell on such a basis on an extensive scale. The German textile industries are now, just as before the war, in a good position to trade with India; that is, German specialty goods are suitable for the Indian market. This applies for instance to sundries, notions, gold and silver fabrics, braids, flat embroidery work, and printed shawls. These goods are to a large extent in demand in addition to other woven goods, cheap apparel, caps and hats."

Wife's Hose and Husband's Soles Getting Thinner.

The shoe industry has attained the happy maximum where it is putting \$10 worth of staple and \$2 worth of material into a pair of slippers for a woman. If some of the new ideas in woman's footwear look as though they had been created by a

stylist who had been fussing with the Yunan poppy juice, it is because there is a market for such merchandise.

The less sense there is in a style in footwear the louder the women shout for it. The chief danger that now envelopes the shoe industry, according to its own spokesman, is that the trade will go on sort of style debauch in which a certain number of victims will succumb. All excesses claim a toll. From the same authorities it is learned that the thinner the hosiery gets on a woman's legs, the thinner the soles get on her husband's shoes.

It is time to revive the old fable about painting the legs, but the hosiery men seem to think that paint would be too heavy for winter wear. The ladies demand something thinner. The heavier the snowstorm the more transparent the stockings. If New York women lived in the Arctic Circle, they would probably not wear anything. This is the philosophy the shoe industry works on. It is sound? Ask some of the merchants who follow the styles, but are not strong enough to make them. Already the smaller merchant are dropping back to the rear as the style procession moves along."—Daily News Record.

Employees With Christmas Presents.

On Thursday night, December 21, the annual Christmas party of the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C. was held in the Sunday School rooms of the Presbyterian church.

At this party the employees of the Fountain Mills presented to the Superintendent Mr. L. H. Beck a handsome traveling bag, every employee of the mill being the giver of this gift.

At the conclusion of the program which was very good, each operative of the three mills was presented with a new five dollar bill. This occasion was the first public appearance of the Hart Concert Band of 24 pieces, which added greatly to the occasion.

Mr. S. B. Shipp, director of the band, was heartily congratulated upon the splendid showing made by the band, and was presented a gold fountain pen by the members of the band.

Mr. W. A. Hart presented each member of the band a uniform in appreciation of the organization.

Spartan Mills to Pay Dividends.

Spartanburg, S. C.—An aggregate of \$898,343 will be disbursed in the form of semi-annual cash dividends to the stockholders of cotton manufacturing plants and banks located within the limits of Spartanburg county on or about January 1, 1923, according to figures compiled by The Herald. The mill dividends declared a total of \$815,223 while the banks will pay out \$83,000 in dividends. Stock dividends to the amount of \$837,000 have been authorized by three mills since the last regular dividend period, making the total textile dividends for Spartanburg county \$1,652,723 and the aggregate semi-annual dividend including the banks, \$1,735,813.

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Cotton Notes**Cotton Supply and Price.**

A cable to the Department of Agriculture gives the December 15 estimate of the Indian cotton crop as 4,016,000 bales against 3,735,000 last season and an October estimate of only 3,300,000. The Mexican crop is now estimated at 120,000 bales against 126,000 last year, and the Egyptian crop at 830,000 against 684,000 last year and 1,251,000 for 1920. The world's cotton crop seems likely to be near 17,000,000 bales, while the consumption now seems at a rate of near 21,000,000, which would reduce the world's stocks of 9,500,000 on July 31, 1922 to 5,500,000 for July 31, 1923. It is likely that the price of cotton will advance sufficiently to reduce the consumption to some 20,500,000 bales leaving world stocks, counted and uncounted, at 6,000,000 bales is an unusually small carryover of all cotton elsewhere at the present time when the world is returning to normal textile activity following the World War and the world depression of 1920-22, says the market letter of W. Arthur Shelton.

The recent firmness in the cotton market is as was expected and in step with the light plantation receipts of 95,000 for the week ended December 2 against 157,000 for the

like week of 1921. The light plantation receipts are due to the small ginnings and the small farm stocks of roughly one-third normal, and they have reversed form from the heavy receipts from the first week in September to the last week in November. Since December 1 they have changed from 71,000 larger than the like week of last year to 62,000 less. The light farm receipts during the winter and spring is likely to be the key to the cotton market for the next 3 months. As the trade calls for cotton to cover orders for goods, the small plantation receipts will be inadequate, and the call from warehouse stocks will uncover 30 cent cotton pretty soon.

Cotton Likely to Advance in January.

There is usually activity from new business soon after the new year and then some decline in the cotton market during the latter ten days of January—a natural reaction. But this year the new-year stimulus is likely to lead to an advance during the first three weeks of January and this advance is likely to hold with only a moderate reaction, if any, during the latter part of the month. The lack of the usual receipts to meet trade demand will prevent a large decline after the first flush of trade buying.



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The Week's Cotton Trade.

The upward movement in cotton prices for both spots and futures continued during the week ending December 29. Reports from the dry goods centers indicate a fairly brisk activity for almost all fabrics with prices hardening and mills reluctant in making commitments for any long period ahead, awaiting primarily further developments in the price of raw cotton.

On January 9 the Bureau of the Census will make its report of ginings for the period prior to January 1. The number of bales ginned for the corresponding period last season was approximately 85,000 bales. January future contracts at New York advanced 46 points, closing at 26.42 cent. The average price for Middling in 10 spot markets was 26.50c per pound as compared with the close of 26.04c on December 22. Sales of spot cotton for the week were fairly large considering the holiday period.

Exports for the week amounted to 75,324 bales as compared with 132,886 bales last year and 95,314 bales for the corresponding period last year. Total exports from August 1 to December 29 amounted to 2,718,220 bales as compared with 2,852,215 bales for the same period in 1921.

Certificated stock at New York on December 29 was 52,028 bales, and at New Orleans 34,529 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 71,472 bales, and at New Orleans, 266,909 bales.

New York contracts closed December 29: January 26.42, March 26.65, May 26.57, July 26.38, October 24.60

New Orleans closed: January 26.33, March 26.32, May 26.30, July 26.02, October 24.30, New Orleans spot cotton 26.50 per pound.

Cotton movement from August 1 to December 29:

	1922	1921
Bales	Bales	Bales
Port receipts	3,962,869	3,439,857
Port stocks	1,062,778	1,359,282
Interior receipts	5,557,579	4,797,445
Interior stocks.....	1,391,872	1,622,819
Into sight	7,259,439	6,224,008
Northern spinners' takings	1,239,325	1,288,392
Southern spinners' takings	2,612,525	2,001,340
World's visible supply of American cotton.....	3,811,650	4,617,751

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets showed renewed strength during the last week of the year. The firmness of raw cotton kept cotton goods in strong position and most handlers were very confident of higher prices. Many mills refused to take on additional business at present quotations. Sales of print cloths at higher prices were large and sheetings very very firm. Many small stocks of goods in second hand were cleaned out at the week end.

The jobbing trade reported a quiet business, due to the seasonal dullness but there is a more active movement of spring goods. Good orders are already in hand and many new ones are expected within the next few weeks. Most jobbers express themselves as optimistic over the outlook and they are looking forward to a good business during the coming year.

Trading in print cloths was active at the close of the week and prices showed some advance. Sales of 38½ inch 64x60s were made at 10 3-8 cents and there were some sales of 60x48s at 9 cents. January and February business in 39-inch 68x72s was done at 11 1-2 cents.

While there were few large sales of drills, twills and sateens, there was a large number of smaller sales that made a substantial total.

Trading in the finer grades of combed goods was quiet.

Sheetings were firm. One sale of 4.70s was reported for contract delivery at 10 5-8 cents, which is stated to be about 1-8 cent above the current spot value generally quoted. Sales of 5-yards were made at 9 3-4 cents and sales of 6.15s at 8 1-8 cents. Business was done in 31-inch 5-yard

and 4-yard 37-inch goods, but in comparatively small lots. Bag manufacturers are inclined to buy for later delivery than most mills are to sell at this time.

Duck mills look back through December convinced that for a usually dull month they sold more than customary quantities. Orders were not large, neither were they plentiful, but in the aggregate helped to utilize available machinery. Within the past few days double and single filling advanced 1-2 cent. Enameling duck is now one cent higher. Belting and hose duck quotations hold nominal. Army and sail duck prices are also unchanged. Wide drills and twills are up from one cent to two cent. A like situation applies in shoe drills and twills.

A sprinkling of small orders was noted in the tire fabric market. An Akron tire manufacturer who was about for a large quantity of chafing fabric is understood to have with drawn without buying. The company, however, placed business for bicycle fabric. Carded peeler quotations hold at 62 to 65 cents. This is on the basis of 1 1-8 inch staple. Combed peeler of 1 1-4 inch staple holds nominal at 75 cents to 78 cents. Some shorter staple is available at 5 cents above carded peeler stock.

At Fall River, the total sales of print cloths for the week were estimated at 200,000 pieces, a good volume of business considering the short week caused by the holiday. The market was not active but prices were firm and a number of constructions were advanced a quarter of a cent following the advance in raw cotton.

Goods prices were quoted as follows at the end of the week:

Print cloths—	
28-inch, 64x64s	8½
28-inch, 64x60s	8
27-inch, 64x60s	7½
Gray goods—	
38 1-2 inch, 64x64s	10½
39-inch 68x72s	11½
39-inch, 80x80s	14½
Brown sheetings—	
3-yard	14½
4-yard	12½
So. Std.	15½
Ticking, 8-ounce	28
Denims, 2.20	22½a23
Staple gingham	17½
Dress gingham	21½a24
Standard prints	10½

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The situation in the yarn market last week may be summarized by saying that while trading was small on account of the short, week prices held very firm and would have doubtless showed a sharp advance had it not been for the holiday interruption. The inquiry covering practically all classes of yarn was broad and there is every reason to believe that these are sent out with an idea of placing some very substantial business. Prices in the Philadelphia market showed but little change over the preceding week, but spinners, especially those in the South, quoted higher prices and will not accept business on the basis of current quotations by commission houses here.

A canvas of buyers needs appears to indicate that stocks are small and they are in need of practically single and ply knitting yarn as well as warps and skeins. A number of small sales from stock were made at prices under the market, but most of these involved such small amounts of yarns that they could not be regarded as an index to the strength of the market.

All factors in the market are very much pleased over the improvement shown through the past month. Sales have been large and mills are in a much stronger position than they have occupied for some time. The rise in cotton prices, which seems almost certain to continue makes the outlook one in which higher prices are practically sure to prevail.

Quotations in this market, as the week ended, are given below, but in many instances they are below prices asked by spinners:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	42 1/2	a43
10s	43 1/2	a54
12s	44 1/2	a45
14s	46 1/2	a47
16s	47 1/2	a48
20s	48 1/2	a49 1/2
24s	53	a54
26s	55	a56
30s	59	a60
40s	60	a67
Southern Two-Ply Warps.		
8s	42 1/2	a
10s	43 1/2	a
12s	44 1/2	a
14s	45 1/2	a
16s	46 1/2	a
20s	49	a
24s	52	a53
26s	55	a
30s	60	a
40s	65	a
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.		
8s	40	a41
10s	41	a41
12s	41	a42
14s	41	a42
16s	42 1/2	a43 1/2
18s	43	a44
20s	44	a45
22s	44	a45

24s	48	a47
26s	47	a48
30s	50	a51
40s	62	a64
30s doubled carded	54	a
30s tying-in	50	a
Southern Single Skeins.		
4s to 8s	42 1/2	a
10s	43	a
12s	43 1/2	a
14s	45	a
16s	45	a
20s	47	a47
24s	49	a50
26s	51	a52
30s	58	a59
40s	65	a
Southern Single Warps.		
8s	42 1/2	a
10s	43 1/2	a
12s	44 1/2	a
14s	45 1/2	a
16s	46 1/2	a
20s	48	a49
26s	54	a55
30s	58	a
40s	65	a
Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.		
8s and 9s 3-4 slacks	41 1/2	a
8s 3-4 tinged tubes	40 1/2	a
8 3-4 h'd white warp twist	41	a42
8 3-4 h'd twist waste	40	a40 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.		
8s to 16s	63	a
20s	65	a
24s	65 1/2	a
30s	73	a
40s	83	a
50s	90	a
60s	1.00a	
70s	1.10a	1.20
80s	1.25a	1.30
Southern Combed Peeler Yarn on Cones.		
10s	53	a
12s	54	a
14s	55	a
16s	56	a
18s	57	a
20s	58	a
22s	59	a
24s	62	a
26s	63	a
28s	65	a
30s	66	a
36s	78	a
38s	82	a
40s	84	a
50s	1.00a	
60s	1.10a	

India Said to Be Market for Aggressive American Firms.

Washington.—India, owing to the subsiding wave of unrest and to a general underlying preference for America against English goods, even when the comparative prices are slightly to the disadvantage of American products, offers a unique field for aggressive and intensive trade exploitation, in the opinion of Trade Commissioner Bachelder, Bombay.

In dispatches to the Department of Commerce he declared that American products are extremely popular and that our trade could be extended by foresight, energy and active salesmanship. Mr. Bachelder expresses regret that in the face of keen competition firms, with the exception of the old established houses, are not pushing their products—a deficiency that has already lost much lucrative trade and bids fair to bring other losses more thorough and aggressive measures are applied.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Energetic, well trained mill man who thoroughly understands all phases of efficient carding. Address No. 3645.

WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisets and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

WANT position as carder or spinner on

white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed,

but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of the best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief electrician. Eight years' practical experience in various mills and power companies and can handle any trouble that comes up in my department. Excellent references. Address No. 3693.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Capable, experienced man of long mill experience and am specialist in carding and spinning. References. Address No. 3694.

WANT position as overseer carding on carded or combed work. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Married, age 35, have family. Address No. 3695.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Piedmont section preferred. Ten years in cloth room, being overseer at two mills. Experienced on all kinds of white goods. Business college education. Fine references. Age 36, married, family of four. Address No. 3696.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent references to show past record as to character and ability. Address No. 3697.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Long experience in both departments, excellent references. Address No. 3698.

WANT position as overseer large weave room, or superintendent small mill. Long experience on both white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 3699.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, sober, good habits. Can handle plain work and get quality and quantity production. Two years as second hand. Can change on short notice. References. Address No. 3700.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced mill man who understands yarn production and who can get good results. Now employed. Address No. 3701.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience, thoroughly capable of handling card room or mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3702.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as head erector man for Draper Corporation. Now employed as second hand in room with 729 Draper looms. Graduate of I. C. S. course in designing. Would not consider less than \$40 per week. First class references. Address No. 3703.

WANT position overseer spinning, twisting or winding. Can come on two weeks' notice. Nothing less than \$40 per week. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3704.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on plain white goods, or weaver in large mill on plain white goods. Practical, experienced and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3705.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding, white or colored goods. Long record of satisfactory service in good mills. Address No. 3706.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or will take second hand's place in large mill. Practical spinner of long experience on all grades of spinning. Best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3707.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Long experience and am not afraid of run-down job. Prefer print cloth mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3708.

WANT position as cloth room overseer, or spinning clerk. Have had 25 years in cloth room and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3709.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Experienced practical man of good character and ability. Address No. 3710.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. References to show past experience, character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3711.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver in large mill, or as salesman of mill supplies. Can furnish excellent references from some of the leading mill men in the South. Address No. 3712.

WANT position as master mechanic. Five years on present job, six on preceding job. Married, 37 years old. Fine record in good mills. Can furnish as good references as any man in the South. Address No. 3713.

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Long experience as carder in some of the biggest mills in the South. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man who has references to show an excellent record with some of the best mills in South. Address No. 3714.

WANT position as carder, or would consider second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Long experience as overseer and second hand. Age 33, can furnish good references. Address No. 3715.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have been in present place for four years, but wish larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3716.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Several years' experience in card room. I. C. S. course. Good references. Address 3717.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Long practical experience and have excellent record. Address No. 3718.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any class of goods from plain sheeting up to fancy dobby dress goods. High class, competent man, who will send references or come for personal interview. Address No. 3719.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now with one of largest companies in South. Have held present job 12 years. Experienced on plain and colored work. Excellent references. Address No. 3720.

WANT position as overseer large card room or spinning room, or both, or as assistant superintendent in medium sized mill. High grade technical training and life time experience. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. Address No. 3721.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience on both white and colored goods, also tire cord and twine. Address No. 3722.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical, experienced man who will handle your spinning room in capable manner. Address No. 3723.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Nines years on last job. Fine references. Address No. 3724.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. Experienced on most goods made in South, good record as to character and ability to handle job. Fine references. Address No. 3725.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, slashing or cloth room. High class man in every particular. Have necessary experience to make capable overseer. Address No. 3726.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced with steam, electric and water driven plants. Excellent references. Address No. 3727.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Four years on fancy work. Five years as erector for Stafford Co. Good references. Address No. 3728.

WANT position as overseer twisting. Experienced for 18 years in twister room, ten years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3729.

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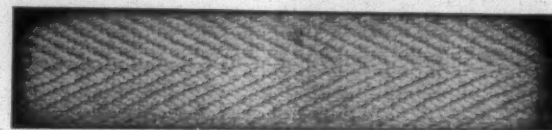
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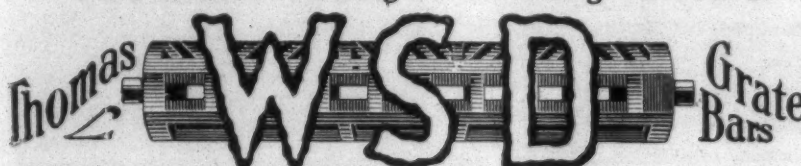
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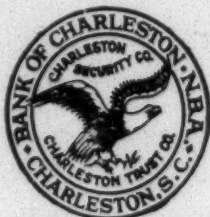
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